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Economic Commission for Europe

Biennial Report
(1 April 2011-11 April 2013)

Economic and Social Council Official Records, 2013

Supplement n° 17

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Economic Commission for Europe

Biennial Report covering the period from 1 April 2011 to 11 April 2013

Introduction

1. The present Biennial Report was adopted unanimously by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at the fifth meeting of its sixty-fifth session on 11 April 2013.

Chapter I

Issues calling for the attention of the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission adopted decision A (65) "Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE" as contained in Chapter IV.

3. The Commission, as part of its high-level segment, also considered the role of innovation in creating a dynamic and competitive economy as an input to the 2013 Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) of the Economic and Social Council whose theme is "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture in promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" (the Chair's summary of discussion is in annex II).

4. Also as part of the high-level segment, the Commission discussed two topics: (a) The future of sustainability: from transition to transformation; and (b) Sustainable development governance: regional implications and perspectives for the post-Rio+20 institutional set-up, as an input to the global discussion on follow-up to the Rio+20 and post-2015 development agenda (the Chair's summary of discussion is in annex II).

Chapter II

Work of the Commission since its sixty-fourth session

5. The Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission held their meetings, including other meetings organized under their auspices, serviced by the ECE secretariat.

6. A list of meetings held since the sixty-fourth session is contained in annex V, showing in each case the dates, the officers and the symbols of the report. These reports record the agreements reached and decisions taken.

Chapter III

Sixty-fifth session of the Commission

A. Attendance and organization of work

7. The sixty-fifth session of the Commission was held from 9 to 11 April 2013. At the opening session the Commission heard the opening remarks by the Chairman; the Executive Secretary; the representative of the Director-General of the United Nations Office in Geneva; Mr. Vladan Zdravković, State Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection, Serbia; Mr. Gennadiy Gatilov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation; Mrs. Elena Dumitru, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Romania; and Mr. Tair Mansurov, Secretary-General of the Eurasian Economic Community.

8. The sixty-fifth session was attended by representatives from Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

9. The session was attended by representatives of the European Union.

10. Representatives of the Holy See participated under article 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

11. Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Regional Commissions New York Office (RCNYO), and the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations were in attendance: Energy Charter Secretariat, Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), European Environment Agency, European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Group on Earth Observations, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

12. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: European Office of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), International Federation of University Women (IFUW), International Foundation "United World", International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), International Movement ATD Fourth World, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future, the Northern Alliance for Sustainability (ANPED), Urban Age Institute, Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and World Future Council.

13. A complete list of participants can be found on the ECE website.

B. Agenda

14. The Commission adopted its agenda (E/ECE/1463), having cancelled item 5.

1. Opening and adoption of the agenda.
2. Follow-up to Rio+20 and post-2015 development agenda.
3. Economic developments and challenges in the ECE region: the role of innovation in creating a dynamic and competitive economy.
4. Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE.
5. Other issues calling for decision by the Commission. (Cancelled)
6. Report on activities of the Executive Committee.
7. Election of officers.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the main conclusions and decisions.

C. Election of Officers

15. The rules of procedure of the Commission, as revised at the sixty-third session, stipulate that "the Commission shall, at each biennial session, elect a country from among its members to hold the chair for the period of the biennium. The representative of the elected country will be the Chairperson. The Commission will also, at the same meeting, elect two countries whose representatives will become the Vice-Chairpersons for the period of the biennium. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission will also serve as the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Executive Committee for the period of the biennium."

16. The Chair of the sixty-fifth session of the Commission was held by Serbia and the Vice-Chairs by Israel and Romania.

17. The Rapporteur of the session was held by Switzerland.

18. At its fifth meeting the Commission elected the Netherlands as Chair of the sixty-sixth session. Switzerland and Turkmenistan were elected as Vice-Chairs of the sixty-sixth session.

D. Account of proceedings

Follow-up to Rio+20 and post-2015 development agenda (Agenda item 2)

(a) The future of sustainability: from transition to transformation

19. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1465 from the secretariat, providing an overview of the sectors in which ECE might contribute to the Rio+20 follow-up.

20. Views were presented by panellists and participants, and a brief account of the presentations made and the discussions which followed is included in annex II. Participants were as follows:

Keynote speaker:

Mr. Mark Halle, Executive Director of the European Office of the International Institute for Sustainable Development

Panellists:

Mr. Adnan Amin, Director-General, International Renewable Energy Agency

Mr. David Stanners, Head of International Cooperation, European Environment Agency

Mr. Tim Campbell, Chairman, Urban Age Institute

Mr. Olivier Cattaneo, Adjunct Professor, SciencesPo Paris, and former G-20 Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture, France

Moderator:

Ms. Claire Doole, ClearViewMedia

(b) Sustainable development governance: regional implications and perspectives for the post-Rio+20 institutional set-up

21. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1466 from the secretariat, providing an overview of the regional implications and perspectives for the post-Rio+20 institutional set-up.

22. Views were presented by panellists and participants, and a brief account of the presentations made and the discussions which followed is included in annex II. Participants were as follows:

Panellists:

Mr. Nebojša Kaludjerović, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Montenegro for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Enrico Giovannini, President of the Italian National Institute of Statistics and Chair of the Conference of European Statisticians

Mr. Vladimir Zakharov, Director, Institute of Sustainable Development, member of the Russian Federation Civic Chamber

Mr. Jan Dusik, Acting Director and Regional Representative, United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Europe

Moderator:

Ms. Claire Doole, ClearViewMedia

Economic developments and challenges in the ECE region: the role of innovation in creating a dynamic and competitive economy (Agenda item 3)

23. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1467 from the secretariat, providing an overview of the role of innovation and related policy issues, including the contribution of ECE in promoting innovation in the ECE region.

24. Views were presented by panellists and participants, and a brief account of the presentations made and the discussions which followed is included in annex II. Participants were as follows:

Keynote speaker:

Mr. Néstor Osorio, President of the Economic and Social Council

Panellists:

Mr. Yigal Erlich, Founder and Managing Partner, the Yozma Group, Israel

Mr. Giovanni Anelli, Chief of the European Organization for Nuclear Research Knowledge Transfer group

Mr. Philippe Ramet, Head of Unit, International and European Relations, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France

Mr. Pawel Stelmaszczyk, Head of Unit, European Commission, Directorate General for Mobility and Transport

Mr. Stefan Sundman, Vice-President for Corporate Relations and Development, United Paper Mills - Kymmene Corporation, Finland

Moderator:

Mr. Pierre Kladny, Managing Partner ValleyRoad Capital and Chairman of Swiss Private Equity and Corporate Finance, Swiss French chapter

Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE (Agenda item 4)

25. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it document E/ECE/1468 containing the Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE as recommended by the Executive Committee.

26. Member States agreed to modify paragraph 16(b) of document E/ECE/1468 on the Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE to read:

> **"In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and Division, including the new objectives, areas of work and activities as reflected in appendix II, so that they can continue to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, without jeopardizing the level of resources and capacities needed to implement the updated mandates and work plans."**

27. The Commission adopted the Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE as revised. This is reflected in decision A (65) entitled "Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE" (see Chapter IV).

28. After the adoption of the decision, Belarus, France, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the European Union made statements.

29. The representative of Canada expressed concern that, although her delegation had no problem with the text, the changes came at the last minute and did not leave time for countries to consult their capitals. She asked that this be put on record.

Report on activities of the Executive Committee (Agenda item 6)

30. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it document E/ECE/1470 providing a report on the activities and the main achievements of the Executive Committee since the last session of the Commission.

31. The Commission took note of the report on activities of the Executive Committee. It thanked the Executive Committee for its work during the intersessional period of the Commission, in particular its work on behalf of the Commission in reviewing the 2005 reform of ECE.

Other business (Agenda item 8)

32. The Commission agreed to hold its sixty-sixth session in 2015.

Adoption of the Biennial Report of the Commission (Agenda item 9)

33. The report was adopted, including decision A (65).

Chapter IV

Decision adopted by the sixty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe

A (65) Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE

34. At its fourth meeting and at the conclusion of item 4 of the agenda, the Commission adopted by acclamation the Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE as contained in document E/ECE/1468 and as revised and annexed to this report (annex III).

Annex I

Summaries of statements at the opening of the sixty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe

Mr. Uglješa Zvekić, Ambassador of Serbia, Chair of the Economic Commission for Europe, stated that the sessions of the Economic Commission for Europe provide an important opportunity for member States to gather and exchange views and experiences on issues of relevance to the region as well as to take stock of the work of ECE and provide guidance to its work directions for the future. He expressed his appreciation for the practical and valuable outputs of ECE that benefit all countries of the region and beyond. The ECE, despite its small size, has managed to produce so much in an efficient and effective way, thanks to the extensive engagement of its member States and the dedication and professionalism of its staff. Still ECE is not sufficiently known and is not yet in its rightful place on the visibility scale. He urged all participants to disseminate information about the work of ECE and advocate for ECE as a multilateral platform where consensus can be achieved on matters of importance to development and prosperity of the ECE region and beyond. The topics of the session's high-level segment on the "Follow-up to Rio+20 and post-2015 development agenda" and "The role of innovation in creating a dynamic and competitive economy" are highly relevant to the work of ECE and it is appropriate that the results of these discussions will serve as the ECE region's inputs to the related global processes. The outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE, an important exercise which has been the centre of attention of the member States in the Executive Committee for more than a year and a half, is finally ready for consideration and adoption in the general segment.

Mr. Sven Alkalaj, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, stressed that the biennial session provides an opportunity to consider the work of ECE in the wider global context. ECE remains a highly relevant institution to help address the challenges raised by an increasing globalization and major economic problems, which all call for strengthened multilateralism. A particular emphasis must thus be put on using ECE's resources in the most efficient and result-oriented way. The region is responsible for a disproportional amount of environmentally unsustainable development (carbon emissions, waste, and exhaustion of natural resources and ecosystems). It therefore has a special responsibility to make its production and consumption patterns more sustainable. The region also accounts for a large part of the world's innovation, a key component of economic growth. Discussions at the sixty-fifth session will contribute to the global discussions on the post-2015 development agenda at the General Assembly and on the role of innovation in promoting development at this year's session of the Economic and Social Council. ECE will play a catalytic role in the regional follow-up and implementation on these two topics. Cooperation with other Regional Commissions and United Nations agencies, in particular via the Regional Coordination Mechanism, will be crucial in achieving these objectives.

Mr. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, underlined that the agenda of the session highlights key priorities before the entire United Nations system. The economic crisis and uncertainty continue. In an interdependent world, the sluggish pace of the recovery and its uneven geographical distribution affect all countries. The ECE region is dynamic but also highly diverse in terms of growth, inflation and employment rates. The challenge thus must be to facilitate economic integration. The discussions at the session on the follow-up to Rio+20 and post-2015 development as well as on the role of innovation are particularly important. The focus on the economic,

environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development is fundamental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and establishing a strong post-2015 framework. ECE's collaboration with the United Nations Office at Geneva in bringing the potential of public-private partnerships to the renovation of the Palais des Nations is a practical and inspiring demonstration of the value of the United Nations Delivering as One. ECE's ability to combine regional and global perspectives has made a valuable contribution to the work of the United Nations. This session will be an opportunity to further explore how ECE's work can be strengthened for the benefit of the people of Europe and beyond.

Mr. Vladan Zdravković, State Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection, Serbia, underlined that the Rio+20 outcome document "The Future We Want" provides clear guidance on how to formulate the global post-2015 development agenda. Resource and energy efficiency have been identified as main preconditions for attaining the concept of Green and Sustainable Growth. Many agree that the current economic and environmental crisis actually represent a unique opportunity for profound socio-economic changes and introduction of new and alternative strategies of socio-economic development. "Green economy" and sustainable consumption and production are unique instruments that integrate these strategic opportunities. Strengthening regional cooperation, using regional and subregional organizations and entities, is crucial for achieving internationally agreed goals and ECE has to assist governments in fulfilling these and nationally agreed commitments.

Mr. Gennady Gatilov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation, highlighted the importance of the work of ECE in the field of economic cooperation and integration. He further noted that, through its valuable and efficient tools, the Commission provides member States with necessary recommendations to enhance their economic capacity for innovative development, adoption of advanced standards and best technologies. Mr. Gatilov stressed that sustainable energy is one of the main areas in pan-European cooperation and Russia's traditional priority in ECE. In this regard he underlined that the relevant resources of the ECE secretariat in the area of energy should not diminish given the fact that renewable energy issues are now included in the mandate of the Committee on Sustainable Energy. He added that Russia will continue in every way possible to support efforts undertaken by ECE to develop Euro-Asian transport links and create unified railway transport law. The Deputy Minister pledged that Russia will continue to provide the necessary support (including financial support) to ECE and its technical assistance programmes aimed at increasing competitiveness and stimulating economic growth of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Mrs. Elena Dumitru, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Romania, stated that regional cooperation is key in addressing issues of a transboundary nature, exchanging information and disseminating good practices and lessons learned. The work that Romania has invested in identifying and developing relevant activities and projects within ECE is proof of the importance given to cooperation in the ECE region. Romania has been active not only in its capacity as vice-chair of the Executive Committee but also as a member State that greatly benefited from the cooperation and instruments developed by ECE. The ECE has to play an important and active role in regionally promoting sustainable development and the implementation of the agreed Rio+20 outcome especially with respect to paragraph 66 of the Rio outcome document focusing on supporting those interested in taking advantage of green economy tools and practices. With regard to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) process, the work on MDGs and SDGs needs to be brought together to develop an overarching framework aimed at sustainable development and poverty eradication. For Romania, sustainable consumption and production is a global, regional and national priority. The programmes should encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, using a mix of policy instruments and setting clear objectives, activities and indicators. An exemplary engagement by Europe

to achieve sustainable development is needed, in line with the Rio+20 messages: development without environmental and social improvements is unsustainable.

Mr. Tair Mansurov, Secretary-General, Eurasian Economic Community, emphasized that the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) sees ECE as a multilateral platform to promote pan-European integration and cooperation on multiple social and economic issues. The ECE region has made good progress in achieving the MDGs. A medium-term objective is the adaptation of global sustainable development goals to regional circumstances and the provision of support to meet these goals. EurAsEC initiatives have contributed to address the impact of the global financial crisis in the region. Mr. Mansurov underlined the importance of regional measures for sustainable development and expressed continued support to the work of ECE in this area. Significant advances on economic integration have been observed in the region, as a result of the activities of EurAsEC, including the formation of a Customs Union and the creation of a single economic space encompassing Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. There has been close cooperation between EurAsEC and ECE, including concrete outputs such as the Cooperation Strategy for the Rational and Efficient Use of Water and Energy Resources in Central Asia and the Innovation Performance Reviews on Belarus and Kazakhstan. The positive impact of this cooperation has been noted by a resolution of the General Assembly adopted in November 2012.

Annex II

Summaries of discussions held under agenda items 2 and 3

(This annex summarizes the main points made by the different participants and should not be understood as reflecting positions agreed by ECE member States.)

Item 2: Follow-up to Rio+20 and the post-2015 development agenda

Keynote speech: Mr. Mark Halle, Executive Director of the European Office of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), summarized some key lessons from the Rio+20 experience and explained their implications for sustainable development and the ongoing process of formulating a post-2015 development agenda. Much more was achieved at Rio de Janeiro than just the intergovernmentally agreed document. The actors that took part in the processes and the processes themselves are of critical importance in creating a sustainable world. The momentum for sustainable development is no longer principally in the hands of central governments but with subnational jurisdictions, the private sector and civil society. As a result, the prospects for making progress towards sustainable development are becoming more complicated but at the same time more likely to succeed. The intergovernmental processes need to place more emphasis on equity considerations. There is an increasing need for Europe and North America to provide leadership on the issue and the potential for unilateral action is enormous. Likewise, firms can act unilaterally and thereby obtain early comparative advantages in developing green technologies.

(a) The future of sustainability: from transition to transformation

The panel session was moderated by Ms. Claire Doole.

Mr. Adnan Amin, Director-General, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), stressed that energy is a key sector in making a transition to a green economy. Energy demand is likely to increase substantially in the future and investment decisions being made today to meet that demand will have far-ranging implications for decades. Renewables are increasingly becoming an important component of energy supply as their costs are declining rapidly. A majority of the world's economies already have a national policy on renewables; however there is no one set of policies but they need to be adapted to the needs and situations of each country. Investment in these technologies is extensive throughout the world, including in emerging economies from China to Africa and especially in the fossil fuel rich economies of the Middle East. The 2020 initiative of the European Union (EU) is an important framework for promoting renewables. The further development of renewables for achieving sustainable development requires increased cooperation, more innovative thinking and a long-term focus and commitment.

Mr. David Stanners, Head of International Cooperation, European Environment Agency, stressed that a green and healthy future depends on the three pillars of the green economy: resource efficiency, ecosystem resilience and human well-being. Thus far, environmental policy in the EU has delivered substantial improvements to the state of the environment. However, major environmental challenges remain. Moreover, some environmental gains have been overwhelmed by broader megatrends such as economic development, population increase and changing trade and consumption patterns. Europe's demand for natural resources is not being met from its own resource base and worldwide consumption is exceeding planetary boundaries. In this context, the European Commission

proposed, at the end of 2012, a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 entitled "Living well, within the limits of our planet". The objectives of the action programme are to protect and enhance the Union's natural capital, to switch to a green and low-carbon economy, and to safeguard citizens from environment-related pressures and health risks. In addition, the speaker emphasized that in developing a new policy agenda, it is important to learn the lessons of the past and to use all information available. Adaptive management practices and feedback loops should be designed into policies in order to enable course adjustments.

Mr. Tim Campbell, Chairman, Urban Age Institute, pointed to the importance of cities as partners in moving toward sustainable development. Cities, including many in the ECE region, are looking for innovative solutions for urban challenges and engage in a very active and continuous exchange of good practices. The learning process is facilitated by networks that involve stakeholders such as civil society organizations, the private sector and neighbourhood groups. Exchange of good practices is ongoing on a wide range of issues, such as rapid transport systems, climate change policies at the local level, or waste management. As a result, cities are at the front edge of developing policies that help address the sustainable development challenges we are facing today, as they are often closer to the problem and can act with fewer constraints. In addition, they serve as laboratories for new approaches. Consequently, the experience of cities can help national governments as well as international organizations to identify effective policies.

Mr. Olivier Cattaneo, Adjunct Professor, SciencesPo Paris, and former G-20 Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture, France, focused on the linkages between food security and trade. While there is no single instrument to address hunger and undernourishment, trade supports different dimensions of food security, such as availability of food, access to food, food safety, and the stability of food supply, especially in times of crises. Trade connects farmers to markets, whereas inefficient trade adversely impacts the entire food production chain. The face of trade has been changing, with more than one half of trade now taking place within Global Value Chains. There is a need to enhance the efficiency of such Global Value Chains, which not only enhances food security, but also contributes to the transfer of capital and know-how to agricultural sectors in developing countries. Food security is also quite important in achieving political and social security.

The interactive discussion from the floor, in which over a dozen ECE member States and major groups representatives made statements, revealed a wide variety of additional perspectives but some key themes were also apparent. One or more speakers and participants raised the following points:

1. Messages in the Rio+20 negotiated agreement provide a sound basis for further work on achieving sustainable development. Next steps include creating a set of SDGs, beginning to address the financing needs of developing countries, adopting institutions to focus on sustainable development, and creating a range of new partnerships. The SDGs should build on existing goals and targets.

2. Poverty reduction and environmental sustainability were interdependent and should be combined, as suggested by the United Nations Secretary-General, into a unified post-2015 framework.

3. The importance of innovation in contributing to a green economy was emphasized.

4. The ECE region's diversity in terms of the level of development, the range of economic models, climatic conditions, natural resource endowments and the overall challenges facing each country, needs to be recognized in any policy framework as there is no 'one size fits all'. In addition, this diversity can act as a laboratory for testing different approaches towards addressing these challenges.

5. The need to create inclusive and equitable societies was underscored, including with regard to gender equality.

6. The public sector has limited resources and much of the focus needs to be on the important role of the private sector; nevertheless government policy is essential in providing the institutional framework and investment incentives that would ensure that the private sector made its proper contribution.

7. The interlinkages of environmental, economic and social development with health were also highlighted; climate change and urbanization were cited as potential triggers for increasing health risks. The detrimental effects of the current austerity policies on health in some of the region's economies were cited as an example of this interrelationship.

8. Specific examples of various environmental, employment and educational policies, some within the EU's 2020 framework, that have recently been implemented in order to make their economies more sustainable, were provided.

9. The need to eliminate or reduce fossil fuel subsidies was highlighted as a quick policy change that can have immediate impact by changing consumer behaviour.

10. Promoting sustainability by increasing energy efficiency and developing renewables would increase energy security which was another worthy goal in itself. In this regard, the Secretary-General's initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" represents an important framework.

11. The Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge in making the elimination of hunger a top priority for global governance also was acknowledged. The need for local and regional rather than global value chains to ensure food security was mentioned.

12. The role of food security and its importance in eliminating poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and the importance of sustainable agriculture were also highlighted. The importance of the forest sector in creating a sustainable model and its role in the post-2015 agenda was underlined.

13. It was mentioned that the connection between environmental sustainability and political security, which is important, was nevertheless left out of the Rio+20 outcome document. Some speakers raised the importance of human rights in the formulation of the post-2015 development framework.

14. It was suggested that the challenges were more than technological and that they need to encompass social innovation and a paradigm shift involving other business models.

15. Given the high level of urbanization in the region, the specific challenges raised by urbanization with regard to sustainable development were highlighted.

16. It is important for ECE to continue its knowledge-sharing in relation to urban environmental management, sustainable urban transport, construction and urban design.

17. The need for a regional dimension towards sustainable development was underscored. In this regard, references were made as to ECE's role in assisting its member States in implementing sustainable development, including in the areas of access to "green" technologies and investment in advancement of environmentally friendly technologies and infrastructure needed for greening all economic sectors.

18. The importance of ECE's work on statistical indicators was underlined and its future role in developing new indicators in partnership with Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was acknowledged.

19. The usefulness of the Aarhus Convention mechanism as a model for addressing regional issues by increasing public participation was noted.

20. The importance of the ECE's Education for Sustainable Development initiative in increasing awareness for sustainability issues was recognized.

21. The contribution of both the ECE's environmental and innovation performance reviews and other programme activities to promote sustainable development were cited, such as with regard to pollution, environmental impact assessment, waste processing, water management, agricultural standards and sustainable transport.

22. Several organizations expressed an interest in working with ECE in promoting a green economy.

23. More generally, there is a need for ECE to concentrate on concrete and results-oriented activities and focus work on exchanging experiences between all member countries and sharing best practices.

(b) Sustainable development governance: regional implications and perspectives for the post-Rio+20 institutional set-up

The panel discussion was moderated by Ms. Claire Doole.

Mr. Nebojša Kaludjerović, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Montenegro for Foreign Affairs, emphasized in his address the need to ensure an efficient integration of all three pillars of sustainable development in the process of establishing a high-level political forum (HLPF). A greater vertical integration within the institutional framework for sustainable development is required, i.e. the need to ensure stronger and a more effective coordination and coherence among the national, subregional, regional and international deliberations on sustainable development. A regular universal monitoring system should be set up for the national and global implementation of sustainable development. In this context, the role of regional commissions was emphasized for achieving two important objectives: (a) to serve as mechanisms that would bring about a greater consolidation of national inputs into the global deliberations; and (b) to enable continuous monitoring of progress in achieving sustainability made by the member States. A prerequisite for advancing a sustainable development was an active engagement and contribution to the sustainable development process of all countries in the region in a practical manner. Montenegro in cooperation with countries in the region, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international development agencies, bilateral donors and a wide range of national stakeholders, was committed to establish a centre for sustainable development.

Mr. Enrico Giovannini, President of the Italian National Institute of Statistics and Chair of the Conference of European Statisticians, noted that substantial improvement in statistical and monitoring systems is required. For establishing an adequate monitoring and assessment system of measuring the progress towards sustainable development, as a first step there is need to have in place an adequate methodology, expertise, as well as financial and human resources. There are still many countries and statistical areas where even the basic data are lacking or are of low quality. It is crucial that statisticians are involved in the development of SDGs at an early stage. The experience with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has demonstrated how the lack of investment in statistics may result in lack of comparability of data. Since 1992, many countries and international organizations have developed sets of indicators to measure sustainable development using different approaches which makes the results harder to compare and difficult to conclude whether a country is on a sustainable path or not. To address this challenge, ECE jointly with the European Commission (Eurostat) and OECD have developed a conceptual framework to harmonize the existing approaches. In June 2013 the Heads of Statistical Offices of countries in the region plan to adopt the framework along with suggested indicators for sustainable development. This work serves as a valuable contribution to the ongoing process of developing SDGs and the respective targets and indicators. It is of

crucial importance that the SDGs and the related targets would be measurable. It will be more complicated to measure sustainable development than measuring MDGs. Therefore it is important that the conceptual work done by ECE together with Eurostat and OECD is taken into account. Once the SDGs are established, ECE should continue its work to align the framework and the indicators with the actual SDG targets. It is also vital to find simple ways to explain complex issues – e.g. intergenerational equity – to broader audiences, and link the concept of long-term "sustainability" to the issues of current policy interest, such as "vulnerability" and "sustainable and equitable welfare".

Mr. Vladimir Zakharov, Director of the Institute of Sustainable Development and member of the Russian Federation Civic Chamber, highlighted the need to strengthen a broad sustainable development movement for a tangible progress at the national, regional and international levels. The involvement of government, business and civil society is necessary. In particular, an active involvement of the civil society, including the broad public organizations and the expert sustainable development institutions, should be ensured. Activities should be carried out to raise broad public awareness and create incentives for participation. Awareness could be raised also in innovative ways – using e.g. cultural heritage as a motivator along with the environmental one, and delivering the message by means of big events, e.g. Olympic Games, or business practices. The SDGs should be incorporated into the general, social and economic strategies and action plans. At the same time, "windows of opportunity" for specific actions should be used. There is a need for a regional and national adaptation of the sustainable development agenda and the related indicators. Also the need to adapt SDGs to the special situation of the nature-rich countries (such as Brazil or Russian Federation) should be considered.

Mr. Jan Dusik, Acting Director and Regional Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for Europe, underlined the role of UNEP in its new strengthened format with the United Nations Environmental Assembly of UNEP as the new governing body. It was expected that with the new programme of work (2014–2015) and mandate, UNEP should enlarge the scope of its operations in regions and countries on policy dialogue, capacity-building and the implementation of concrete projects. Such an increase in UNEP's delivery of policies and products would be done through an enhanced cooperation with countries and with other partners in the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, such as ECE. The joint work will focus on defining areas and priorities towards empowering countries in the pan-European region on their way towards a better environmental sustainability. Regarding the HLPF, it should be developed in a way to attract high-level participation by countries, as well as to ensure a multi-stakeholder interactive participation. The HLPF's regional component should be developed on the basis of existing platforms and forums to avoid establishing new forums and duplication in activities. The "Environment for Europe" process could be used for this purpose, at the same time enlarging its scope to cover the other two pillars of sustainable development. Concerning the SDGs, they should be measurable and should take into account the existing relevant goals and indicators, including those in the multilateral environmental agreements, sustainable consumption and production goals, and others. Identifying most efficient ways to link the SDGs with the post-2015 development agenda is one of the main challenges facing the international deliberations.

In the ensuing interactive discussion from the floor delegations addressed the following clusters of issues: modalities of HLPF; development of SDGs and related indicators, as well as linkages with the post-2015 development agenda; the regional dimension of the HLPF and SDGs, and the stakeholder participation. One or more speakers and participants raised the following points:

1. Concerning HLPF, the establishment of HLPF should take into account the lessons learned from the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). It addressed environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development in an integrated manner, provided the only global interactive meeting place for governments and non-governmental actors and agreed policy recommendations to further implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPoI) and Agenda 21.

2. However, any CSD failures should not be repeated when setting up the HLPF. Often, environment ministries took the lead, hindering a balanced integration of sustainable development pillars. CSD was ineffective in ensuring the full implementation and monitoring of Agenda 21 and JPoI.

3. The HLPF should serve as a dynamic platform directly linked with the Economic and Social Council, and working at a higher political level (General Assembly) at regular intervals ('hybrid model'), to ensure the highest level of political guidance needed to address the challenges of sustainable development and to realize a balanced integration of its three dimensions.

4. It was mentioned that the HLPF should have an action-oriented agenda and a strong review mechanism.

5. The exact modalities on the link to the Economic and Social Council still need to be discussed in the ongoing negotiations in New York. Possible options included the HLPF to meet at ministerial level as a special session of the Economic and Social Council and at regular intervals at the General Assembly level, back to back with the high-level general debate of the General Assembly in September, to facilitate high-level participation. It was mentioned that the HLPF should not become "another Economic and Social Council" or issue directives to the Member States.

6. The HLPF should not be created as a new, heavily bureaucratized structure. Delegations called for a better use of already existing United Nations processes and institutions to achieve policy coherence and set the stage for more integrated, coherent and substantive debates. The strengthened UNEP should feed environmental issues into the HLPF discussions.

7. Regarding SDGs, the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda process should ultimately converge into one single framework. Concerning the substance, any proposal for SDGs should reflect the three overarching objectives and essential requirements for sustainable development, i.e. poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development.

8. SDGs should be global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, limited in number, action-oriented and easy to communicate. A reservation was made against broadening the concept of sustainable development by including issues like peace and security in the post-2015 development agenda.

9. The importance of taking into account the measurement aspects when setting up the SDGs and targets was highlighted. A regular mechanism needed to be established for monitoring the achievement of the goals and regional commissions could have an important role to play in this.

10. Measuring the regional and global dimensions with the same indicators might not be possible. Some flexibility will be required to take into account regional and national circumstances when developing targets and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda.

11. Regarding the regional dimension, it was noted that the Regional Implementation Meetings organized by the regional commissions provided a useful platform for the exchange of sustainable development viewpoints and best practice experiences. The lessons learned from these meetings should be taken into account when addressing the institutional structure for regional inputs to the HLPF.

12. The regional commissions should assume an active and strong role in both the HLFP and SDG processes, also acting as a "conductor" between global and national levels. ECE could continue to facilitate the discussions on issues that are specific to the region with a view to contributing to the work of the HLPF.

13. The role of ECE in the implementation of policy decisions should also be considered. ECE is well equipped with tools, such as innovation performance reviews, housing profiles, environmental performance reviews, which could efficiently facilitate the implementation of policy decisions. ECE is leading in the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration (through its Aarhus Convention), which serves as a replication model for other regions, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) region.

14. The efficient cooperation with UNEP and other partners in the region should be continued.

15. Regarding the organization of regional meetings providing input to the global HLPF, various opinions were expressed. Support was expressed for the continuation of the organization of regional meetings convened by ECE in partnership with UNEP and others. It was stressed that the ECE regional meetings could provide a unique opportunity to discuss at an early stage potential critical issues in advance of the global discussions.

16. In principle, a proliferation of regional meetings should be avoided. It was also suggested to consider the regional institutional set-up only after the set-up of the HLPF is finalized. However, a question was raised about the value of having regional meetings organized at all and it was suggested to use existing processes and forums instead.

17. The HPLF should attract representatives from all three dimensions of sustainable development. The inclusive participatory model of the CSD could be the starting point and other models of civil society participation and consultation could also be explored avoiding duplication and making use of existing structures (e.g. Aarhus Convention).

18. The idea to have a representative for future generations in the HLPF and to promote intergenerational equity was voiced.

19. The importance of the major groups' active involvement and participation in the ECE regional implementation meetings and other meetings was highlighted. It was suggested to continue with this approach.

20. The HLPF should involve all relevant State and non-State actors as well as the United Nations system organizations, so that they can take ownership of the decisions and implement them in their work, increasing the role of partnerships and voluntary commitments in order to enhance implementation. The particular role of diverse stakeholders, such as business, local communities, and women was emphasized.

Item 3: Economic developments and challenges in the ECE region: the role of innovation in creating a dynamic and competitive economy

Keynote speech: Mr. Néstor Osorio, President of the Economic and Social Council, underlined the importance of innovation to address the interconnected economic,

environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development. Science, technology and innovation were identified as key instruments to advance the vision of economic growth contained in the Rio+20 outcome document. The 2013 Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council will focus on how to harness the power of science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture for promoting sustainable development and the achievement of the MDGs. The financial crisis had a negative impact on private research and development spending which has called for new policy responses. Further advances in innovation require strong political commitment and the adoption of a strategic approach to innovation, including a close alignment of national and regional policies. Stronger partnerships between all relevant stakeholders in innovation will also be critical to accelerate research, development and market deployment of innovations. The Economic and Social Council's focus on innovation can help to make innovation a policy priority, at a time when the international community is shaping the post-2015 development agenda. As acknowledged in the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference, "The Future We Want", technology transfer is a key to enabling developing countries to meet these challenges. Mr. Osorio looked forward to the contribution from the panel to the Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council, since Europe is a major source of technology transfer, and ECE is uniquely placed to take stock of technological progress in Europe and to help transfer knowledge and experience to developing and transition economies.

The panel session was moderated by **Mr. Pierre Kladny,** Managing Partner of ValleyRoad Capital and Chairman of the Swiss Private Equity and Corporate Finance Association (SECA) (French chapter).

Mr. Yigal Erlich, Founder and Managing Partner, the Yozma Group, Israel, spoke on how to create an innovation ecosystem and the policy experiences of Israel in this regard. There are a number of important factors that influence success, including in particular the existence of an entrepreneurial culture and the tolerance for failure. Global ambitions from the very beginning facilitate scaling-up initial efforts. The availability of high-quality human resources also plays an important role. The presence of global companies also contributed to Israel's success. Government support was pivotal to the development of the venture capital industry. This support was structured in a way that led to sharing risks, while leaving investment decisions in the private sector and creating incentives for positive performance.

Mr. Giovanni Anelli, Chief of the Knowledge Transfer Group of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), discussed the role of research institutions in generating and diffusing new knowledge. While pursuing its ambitious fundamental physics research programme, CERN constantly innovates in many fields. The knowledge and the technologies developed while building accelerators and carrying out physics experiments can find many applications in other fields, thus having a positive impact on society. This can happen for example through the creation of new companies, the adoption by existing companies of some technologies to manufacture new products or introduce new services or through other dissemination channels. Some examples of disruptive innovation generated at CERN are the World Wide Web and detectors for medical imaging instruments. Research organizations have a key role to play in generating innovation that can create concrete benefits for the economy.

Mr. Philippe Ramet, Head of Unit, International and European Relations, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France, reiterated the commitment of France to achieving the MDGs and to shaping the post-2015 Development Agenda, the Busan Forum, the Rio+20 follow-up and the SDGs. The development policy of France rests on three axes: economic development, peace and security, and safeguarding and preserving the environment, in order to eradicate poverty. In keeping with the theme of the

Annual Ministerial Review, Mr. Ramet argued that innovation for the purposes of creating a dynamic and competitive economy must be put to the service of a green and inclusive growth. He also underlined the role of culture in promoting development and access to information as essential for good governance and the promotion of democracy. In this regard, France is convinced that research to serve development and access to scientific results contribute to sustainable economic growth and that R&D policy needs to be a part of development assistance. At the same time, the difficult current financial context puts additional constraints on the public sector. France therefore encourages the emergence of innovative modes of financing for development to complement traditional aid. The scope of the necessary changes makes it impossible for public actors to shoulder alone the associated burden of transformation and innovation. It is therefore imperative for governments to leverage synergies and to mobilize private actors and social innovation through support for fundamental research, for the diffusion of innovations, or through fiscal incentives adapted to new economic models.

Mr. Pawel Stelmaszczyk, Head of Unit, European Commission, Directorate General for Mobility and Transport, discussed innovations in intelligent transport systems and the mechanisms of support in the context of the EU Horizon 2020 Strategy. The logic of intervention follows a holistic approach that recognizes modal specificities, focuses on societal changes and takes into account the imperatives of competitiveness. Policy success requires striking the right balance across multiple dimensions. A resource efficient transport system that respects the environment requires the introduction of new technologies. The aim is to create a seamless transport system that results in better mobility, less congestion and more safety and security. Support to transport should also result in strengthening the competitive advantages of the European transport industry in the global marketplace. Policy design has to be grounded in appropriate research that provides a good basis for forward-looking activities. International cooperation has an important role to play, addressing common challenges and facilitating the emergence of international standards and global systems.

Mr. Stefan Sundman, Vice-President for Corporate Relations and Development, United Paper Mills - Kymmene Corporation (UPM), Finland, spoke about innovation in a forest-based economy. Wood-based biomass plays an important and constantly growing role in the bio-economy, where raw materials and energy are derived from renewable sources. The challenges of combating climate change and resource scarcity are becoming more and more evident. One part of the solution to these challenges is to increase sustainable consumption of reusable and recyclable products based on renewable raw materials. Innovations are a foundation for renewal and development. Innovations can be deployed to both increase the productivity of existing processes and create new sustainable products to meet the needs of consumers. Existing businesses, which need to be cost competitive, are a source of financing for the creation of new products and businesses. There are multiple business opportunities, including revolutionary technologies for the production of biofibrils, high-quality biofuels or biocomposite materials.

One or more speakers and participants raised the following points:

1. Innovation should be conceived in broad terms, encompassing technological and non-technological aspects, business-model innovation, eco-innovation, demand- and user-driven innovation, innovation in services and design, and public-sector innovation. A narrow view of innovation that emphasizes high technologies misses the opportunities present in other areas.

2. Innovation policy needs to be designed as an integrated, horizontal, strategic priority cutting across all relevant areas with leadership from the highest level. Innovation policy as developmental policy should be seen as a horizontal undertaking that leans on education and science policy but also on small and medium enterprises, and industrial policy.

3. Policies should support both incremental innovation within existing technologies and disruptive innovation leading to systemic changes to the way we produce and consume.

4. A key example of the latter is greening the economy, which is a large-scale structural transformation that requires a regulatory and policy environment that encourages innovation in many sectors.

5. The concept of the "circular economy" was mentioned, meaning new ways of consuming and producing, which reduce waste as much as possible through innovative product design, use of renewable materials and energy, replacing products with services, and recycling.

6. Creating an entrepreneurial culture, including through entrepreneurship education, and a tolerance for failure were highlighted as factors facilitating innovation in a broad variety of national settings. Several participants emphasized the importance of creating an eco-system for supporting innovative small and medium enterprises and startups.

7. Successful innovation requires collaboration between the public and private sectors, and between academia and industry. The importance of bringing different innovation stakeholders together as an important factor for successful policies was emphasized. Strong cooperation, both at national and regional levels, between decision makers, research institutions, the business sector and civil society at large is necessary.

8. Innovation requires also removing regulatory and financial barriers, by improving inter alia, access to financing for innovative companies. In this regard, the proper role of government in financing innovation and the appropriate mechanisms for risk sharing between the public and the private sectors were discussed.

9. Public-private partnerships can facilitate the mobilization of financing to develop the infrastructure and public services required to support resource efficient, innovative and competitive economies. The collaboration between the public and the private sectors underpins most policy instruments aiming to promote innovation. ECE's work in this area is of great value for the region and beyond.

10. Innovation acquires heightened importance in the face of the current economic and financial crisis as a way to improve productivity and competitiveness, and as a way to do more with less at a time of limited budgets. A good example are intelligent transport systems which increase the carrying capacity of existing transport infrastructures and therefore reduce the need for investment in expanding networks.

11. Some old traditional sectors, like forestry, can renew themselves through innovative solutions and lead the way towards the green economy.

12. In a globalized economy, innovative companies must compete internationally. This means that national innovation policies benefit from benchmarking against international good practice.

13. At the same time, some of the societal challenges which innovation can help to solve are global in nature; solutions will therefore benefit from international cooperation.

14. Knowledge sharing on innovation depends on the existence of appropriate monitoring and assessment mechanisms that can provide a good foundation for policy design. ECE offers a platform for the exchange of policy experiences and assists countries in producing tools for assessing their innovation performance.

Annex III

Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE

I. Introduction and general provisions

1. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) reform was adopted in December 2005 (document E/ECE/1434/Rev.1, which is reconfirmed subject to this decision). Member States decided at the 2011 Commission session to carry out a review of the reform. The modalities of the review, which were adopted by the Executive Committee (EXCOM) and finalized in July 2011,[1] state that: "Bearing in mind the overall objective of an improved allocation of resources within the Commission (both within the Committees and subprogrammes and between them) based on clearly defined and updated mandates, the reduction of the current overstretch, and an increased emphasis on areas in which the Commission has clear demonstrable added value, EXCOM would review the work and priorities within each of the eight subprogrammes implemented by ECE".

2. A series of consultations with all member States were held and EXCOM received reports of all Sectoral Committees. A road map for the review was later developed and another series of consultations was held with interested member States ("Friends of the chair") at which member States expressed broad satisfaction with the work of ECE and its secretariat. Some member States expressed concerns regarding duplication of work and clear demonstrable added value.

3. All documentation relevant to the review, including information about the financial and human resources per work area of each subprogramme, is available at www.unece.org and will be regularly updated in the future.

4. The Executive Committee recommends the Commission to adopt the following decision.

II. Priorities of the programme of work

5. In view of the importance of relevant global conferences and initiatives, such as the Rio+20 Summit and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General, and their potential implications for ECE, the Commission expresses its commitment to play, within its current mandate and existing resources, an active part in the appropriate regional and global implementation of their outcomes, and invites its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to suggest to EXCOM possible ways to enhance their contribution to implementing these outcomes.

6. The following priorities and activities were identified in the review process to be implemented within the existing regular budgetary and additional extrabudgetary resources under the overall guidance and decisions of the Sectoral Committees and EXCOM.

A. Environment Subprogramme

7. The ECE Environment subprogramme, the Committee on Environmental Policy and its related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing

[1] See appendix I – Modalities of the 2011-2012 review of the 2005 ECE Reform.

concrete results in a regular and ongoing way that have a clear value added for the region and beyond and that attract extrabudgetary funding.

8. On the basis of the above:

(a) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates under the overall guidance of the Committee on Environmental Policy and EXCOM and should, subject to approval of EXCOM, implement relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20). The subprogramme should also continue its capacity-building activities, from extrabudgetary resources, of particular benefit to the countries in the ECE region.

(b) In allocating regular budgetary resources, full account should be taken of the increasing number of instruments administered by the subprogramme and the Environment Division so that they can continue, without reduction in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service all the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, while fully recognizing ECE's obligation to service the five multilateral environmental agreements.

B. Transport Subprogramme

9. The subprogramme is a unique United Nations centre providing a comprehensive regional and global platform for consideration of all aspects of inland-transport development and cooperation. The ECE Transport subprogramme, the Inland Transport Committee (ITC) and its related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results in a regular and ongoing way that have clear value added for the region and beyond.

10 On the basis of the above:

(a) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates under the overall guidance of ITC and EXCOM. It shall strengthen its focus on the areas of harmonization of vehicle regulations, road safety, transport of dangerous goods, border-crossing facilitation including the TIR Convention, unified railway law, implementation of the European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), intelligent transport systems. It will further explore synergies among these areas of work with an overarching goal of promoting sustainable transport, which is safe, clean and competitive.

(b) In allocating regular budgetary resources, full account should be taken of the increasing needs of the subprogramme and the Transport Division so that they can continue, with an increase in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service all the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, in particular in the areas mentioned under (a) of paragraph 10.

C. Subprogramme on Statistics

11. The ECE Statistics subprogramme, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) and its related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results (methodological principles, recommendations, guidelines and databases) in a regular and ongoing way that have clear value added for the region and beyond, and that attract extrabudgetary funding including from outside the region.

12. On the basis of the above:

(a) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates under the overall guidance of CES and EXCOM, and should continue the good cooperation with partner organizations such as Eurostat, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Statistical Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development (OECD), World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Particular attention should be given to the work on measuring sustainable development, and the subprogramme should continue its capacity-building activities from extrabudgetary resources of particular benefit to the countries in the ECE region.

(b) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Statistics Division so that they can continue, without reduction in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service all the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

D. Subprogramme on Economic Cooperation and Integration

13. The ECE Economic Cooperation and Integration subprogramme produces certain concrete results, in particular in the areas of innovation and public private partnerships (PPP), that have value added for the beneficiary countries and that attract extrabudgetary funding.

14. On the basis of the above:

(a) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates on innovation and competitiveness and on PPP under the overall guidance of the Committee and EXCOM.

(b) Work on PPP deserves further impetus with a view to delivering concrete results within clear timeframes and with more attention given to the exchange of best practices.

(c) Work on intellectual property should be integrated into the work of the Team of Specialists on Innovation and Competitiveness Policies. Recognizing that the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the preeminent international organization for intellectual property, any technical cooperation activities related to intellectual property should, in principle, be carried out by WIPO. To this end, ECE will continue, until the end of 2014, to carry out, in the interest of the ECE member States, existing technical cooperation activities on the commercialization of intellectual property in close cooperation with WIPO, with the understanding that WIPO would take over this work. At the conclusion of this transitional phase in early 2015, these activities will be evaluated by EXCOM. In the event that WIPO is not able, after the end of 2014, to carry out certain technical cooperation activities on the commercialization of intellectual property in the interest of the ECE member States, the EXCOM can agree, on a case by case basis and provided extrabudgetary funding is available, that such activities be carried out by ECE.

(d) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Trade and Economic Cooperation Division so that they can do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

E. Subprogramme on Sustainable Energy

15. The ECE subprogramme on Sustainable Energy and its Committee on Sustainable Energy (CSE) and subsidiary bodies continue to provide member States with a platform for international dialogue and cooperation and are mandated to carry out a programme of work in the field of sustainable energy with a view to providing access to affordable and clean energy to all, in line with the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative of the Secretary-General, and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector.

16. On the basis of the above:

(a) The Committee and its subsidiary bodies will, under updated mandates and work programmes in accordance with the outcome of the informal consultations on Sustainable Energy reflected in appendix II, focus on issues related to: energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coal mine methane, United Nations framework classification and natural gas. The CSE will continue its energy security dialogue.

(b) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and Division, including the new objectives, areas of work and activities as reflected in appendix II, so that they can continue to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, without jeopardizing the level of resources and capacities needed to implement the updated mandates and work plans.

F. Trade Development Subprogramme

17. The ECE Subprogramme on Trade undertakes value added standard-setting work through Working Party 6 (Regulatory cooperation) and Working Party 7 (Agricultural quality standards) and through the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) which has a global participation and its own structure in which decision-making is centered in the Bureau and Plenary.

18. On the basis of the above:

(a) The subprogramme should continue implementing its standard-setting mandates and strengthen its standard-setting activities in Working Parties 6 and 7 under the overall guidance of the Committee, and in UN/CEFACT under the overall guidance of EXCOM.[2] Capacity building and technical assistance activities to help countries in the region to implement standards developed under the subprogramme may be decided by EXCOM, if they are financed from extrabudgetary resources, demand-driven, results-oriented, time limited and closely coordinated with other international actors, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and International Trade Centre (ITC);

(b) Standard-setting bodies should improve communication and emphasize the practical and political importance of their technical outputs (e.g. in terms of facilitating trade, improving the quality of food, making harbours in the world work efficiently, etc.);

(c) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Trade and Economic Cooperation Division so that they can continue to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

G. Subprogramme on Timber and Forestry

19. The ECE Timber and Forestry subprogramme, the Timber Committee and its related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results in a regular and ongoing way that have clear value added and that attract extrabudgetary funding. They benefit from well-established, long-term cooperation between ECE and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the implementation of an integrated work programme.

20. On the basis of the above:

[2] At the end of 2014 EXCOM may decide, after evaluation, whether it is desirable for UN/CEFACT to report to the Committee on Trade.

(a) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should, under the guidance of the Timber Committee and EXCOM, continue implementing current mandates and, together with FAO, implement the integrated work programme taking into account the results of the ongoing 2013 ECE/FAO Strategic Review, to which member States will provide further input;

(b) The Timber Committee is renamed "Committee on Forest and Forest Industry", following the recommendations of the Timber Committee at its seventieth session (Geneva, 16–19 October 2012). The new name is consistent with the current mandate (ECE/TIM/2008/7 – FO:EFC/08/7) and therefore the name change does not imply change in the Committee's mandate;

(c) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Timber and Forestry Unit so that they can continue, without reduction in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

H. Subprogramme on Housing, Land Management and Population

21. The Housing, Land Management and Population subprogramme, the Committee on Housing and Land Management and its subsidiary bodies work within current mandates and produce certain useful concrete results that attract extrabudgetary funding.

22. On the basis of the above:

(a) The work of the component on Housing and Land Management should continue under the guidance of the Committee on Housing and Land Management and EXCOM with a particular focus on sustainable housing and urban development, especially in the light of the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference;

(b) The work on population should continue under the guidance of EXCOM and taking into account the outcome of the 2012 Vienna Conference while avoiding duplication of work of other international actors such as the United Nations Commission on Social Development, the International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

(c) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the subsidiary bodies so that they can continue to do their work in an efficient way in the future.

I. Gender issues

23. Work on gender issues should continue within the current mandate and not exceeding existing resources, and under the overall guidance of EXCOM.

III. Relations with other organizations

24. Member States emphasized the importance of a more structured and systematic cooperation with other relevant United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as other relevant organizations, to achieve synergies and complementarity of efforts, and to avoid possible overlap and duplication.

IV. Management (Office of the Executive Secretary)

25. Member States emphasized the important role of the Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) in providing overall direction to the ECE secretariat, promoting synergies

among different subprogrammes, and making timely proposals to EXCOM to ensure tangible and effective contributions towards the outcomes of the relevant United Nations and other regional and global conferences and initiatives. The OES also bears overall responsibility for sound management and allocation and use of available human and financial resources.

V. Evaluation and reporting

26. Member States emphasized the importance of internal controls, oversight and evaluation functions carried out by OES, as well as the interaction between EXCOM and the Sectoral Committees, inter alia, through proper evaluation,[3] reporting and discussion on evaluation of subprogramme performance. Reports on the use of human and financial resources and on ongoing activities, as well as on possible future activities and the possible future use of resources, as provided to EXCOM in the framework of the Review process, shall be regularly updated and forwarded to EXCOM for possible action.

VI. Harmonizing procedures and practices

27. The Executive Committee should see to it that all subsidiary bodies and the secretariat apply the Guidelines on Procedures and Practices as contained in appendix III.

VII. Communication and public outreach

28. Member States noted the Communication Strategy issued by the secretariat which aims at making communication materials more adapted to targeted audience and a better use of the Internet, suggests a more client-oriented approach and proposes ways to electronically enhance the visibility of ECE products and services beyond the ECE region. Member States expect that the Strategy will help to further improve ECE's image, attract more attention to its achievements and allow the secretariat to enhance its communications, public relations and contacts with the media. Member States noted their responsibility for the implementation of the Communication strategy.

29. Member States stressed the importance of timely distribution of the information and documentation for ECE meetings in all the three working languages. The secretariat should also make the necessary effort to ensure the equal treatment of all working languages for the purpose of information dissemination and news coverage with a special attention to the ECE official website.

VIII. Resources

30. Member States expressed their satisfaction with the overall level of transparency on the past use of resources generated in the course of the review process and encourage the secretariat to continue providing requested information.

31. In the framework of the Reform Review process, member States:

[3] See UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System (UNEG/FN/Norms, 2005 and UNEG/FN/Standards, 2005) and Guide for Biennial Evaluations of Subprogramme Performance by ECE Sectoral Committees.

(a) Agreed that the mobilization, allocation and use of extrabudgetary resources should be done in accordance with United Nations rules and procedures, in support of ECE's mandate and subject to EXCOM's approval of extrabudgetary projects. To assure transparency and accountability on the use of these resources EXCOM should be informed, throughout the project cycle, of the use of resources and the concrete results achieved;

(b) Identified three posts presently allocated to the Global Trade Solutions Section of the Trade Division, and used for capacity-building activities (two P4 posts and one P2 post), and agreed that two of these could, after completion of their present activities and at the latest by January 2014, be transferred to the Transport Division, to be used primarily to service Working Party 29, whereas the remaining post should be reallocated internally in the Division to servicing the standard-setting activities;

(c) Agreed to merge, by January 2014, the Divisions on Trade and on Economic Cooperation and Integration into one single Division on Trade and Economic Cooperation. This synergy would free one D1 post and a G post which could, possibly after a re-naming, be reallocated to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources and which should help respond to budget cuts imposed from Headquarters in New York. Member States encourage the secretariat to identify other personnel and resource efficiencies that could result from this merger. The merger should not negatively affect the output of the work programme of the merged divisions;

(d) Agreed on the need of a reorganization of the different ECE divisions with a view to creating a flatter and more harmonized internal management structure, so as to free up management posts, that should, possibly after a re-naming, be reallocated to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources and which should help respond to budget cuts imposed from Headquarters in New York;

(e) Agreed that urgent contacts should be taken with the Regional Office of the Population Fund in Istanbul, to start cooperation between the ECE Population Unit and that Regional Office, with a view to freeing up, where possible, ECE resources currently allocated to population-related activities for reallocation to those activities in the ECE organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources;

(f) Agreed that the secretariat should investigate the possibilities of merging the activities on gender and population with a view of freeing up resources that could, possibly after a re-naming, be reallocated to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources;

(g) Agreed that the Trade Committee and the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration will, from 2013 onwards, organize their two-day annual meetings, back to back, in the same week. Member States agree in principle that both Committees should further synergize their work. The secretariat is invited to draw up a report by the summer of 2014 so as to allow EXCOM to take a decision, before 1 December 2014, on whether or not to merge the two Committees.

32. Member States emphasized the importance of continued effective and efficient use of ECE limited budgetary and human resources as well as of further efforts to ensure an adequate level of regular budget resources for ECE to fulfil its mandate.

33. Member States, other partners and organizations are encouraged to support mandated ECE activities and work programmes with additional resources in accordance with the existing rules, regulations and practices.

Appendix I

Modalities of the 2011-2012 review of the 2005 ECE Reform (ECE/EX/6 of 21 September 2011)

Background

1. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), at its sixty-fourth session held in Geneva on 29–31 March 2011, recalled the ECE reform adopted in December 2005, welcomed its implementation and achievements, and underlined the importance of its first five-year review that will take place in 2011–2012, with a view to drawing conclusions on the future work priorities of ECE.

2. The Commission reaffirmed the strategic directions adopted by the 2005 ECE reform, without prejudice to the outcome of the 2011–2012 review of that reform, which should make use of lessons learned and best practices.

3. The Commission requested the Executive Committee (EXCOM) to duly consider the outputs, as appropriate, of the discussion at the sixty-fourth session of the Commission when it reviews the work programmes of the ECE Sectoral Committees during the intersessional period, and similarly requested the respective Sectoral Committees of the ECE to duly consider the said outputs, as appropriate. The Commission also invited EXCOM to consider how to better interact with the Chairpersons of ECE Sectoral Committees with the aim of ensuring its role in terms of governance and oversight in the intersessional period.

4. The Commission invited EXCOM to decide on the modalities of the upcoming review which it will carry out with a view to proposing decisions on the matter to be taken by the next ECE session (in 2013).

5. In May 2011, the secretariat presented to EXCOM, as requested at the sixty-fourth Commission session, information on the current allocation and use of resources provided to ECE in the 2010–2011 programme budget under all main thematic areas of work within the subprogrammes implemented by ECE[4] with a link to all main products and services delivered in 2010, along with information on the availability of non-staff resources provided under the Regular Budget (Section 19) (informal document 2011/4). Information was also provided on work carried out and resources available in 2010 from the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation (Section 22) and the United Nations Development Account (Section 35), as well as extrabudgetary resources (Report on Technical Cooperation Activities, informal document 2011/6).

6. The modalities for the above-mentioned review as specified below were adopted on 21 July 2011 through a silence procedure, following discussions of informal documents 2011/5 and 2011/5/rev.1 by EXCOM on 10 May 2011 and 24 June 2011, respectively.

[4] (1) Environment, (2) Transport, (3) Statistics, (4) Economic Cooperation and Integration, (5) Sustainable Energy, (6) Trade, (7) Timber and Forestry, (8) Housing, Land Management and Population.

Principles

7. The review process will be based on a number of good principles or practices including transparency, resource efficiency, clarity about why ECE should engage in an activity, what ECE's value added is, identification of duplication of work and of possible savings both within the Commission and with other United Nations and international organizations, etc. The review process as well as its outcomes should be results-oriented.

Modalities of the review

Review of subprogrammes

8. Bearing in mind the overall objective of an improved allocation of resources within the Commission (both within the Committees and subprogrammes and between them) based on clearly defined and updated mandates, the reduction of the current overstretch, and an increased emphasis on areas in which the Commission has clear demonstrable added value, EXCOM would review the work and priorities within each of the eight subprogrammes implemented by ECE. The EXCOM may wish to decide on the schedule/timing of these reviews. A possible period is from autumn 2011 to summer 2012.

9. In a first step, the secretariat will provide EXCOM with a clear picture of the current mandates of the Committees and their subsidiary bodies; the extent to which these mandates have been carried out over the past years in a resource efficient way; and their added value vis-à-vis activities currently undertaken by other United Nations bodies or international organizations. For this a complete picture of the activities, the input (human and financial resources) and the output (list of results) per subsidiary body would be useful, building on the informal document 2011/4.

10. The secretariat would solicit inputs from the Chairpersons of Sectoral Committees and, through them, their main subsidiary bodies (e.g. Working Parties, Teams of Specialists, etc.). The purpose would be to identify within each subprogramme:

(a) Priority areas of current work and results achieved;

(b) Possible new and emerging issues and expected results;

(c) Possibilities for streamlining and synergizing activities within each of the expected results;

(d) Ways of improving efficiency and methods of work;

(e) Expected results and related activities that may need to be reoriented/refocused to better reflect priority demands of member States;

(f) Possible optimization of the structure of the programme of work;

(g) Ways of improving communication and public outreach.

This should take into account the results of the evaluations of the subprogrammes, in particular those carried out by respective Sectoral Committees, after the 2005 reform. It should also take into account the results of regular priority-setting processes carried out within the Sectoral Committees. The EXCOM will request the Sectoral Committees to carry out their priority setting bearing in mind the above listed elements under 'purpose'.

11. In a second step, for each subprogramme the secretariat will prepare, for consideration by EXCOM, documents which will identify possible future work priorities and the desirable and projected outputs in each area (objectives should as much as possible be formulated in a way that allows results to be measured, and each activity could have a

sunset clause when appropriate, linked in particular to the achievement of a previously defined objective). An effort should be made to determine the activities that need to be enhanced and those that may be abolished, in order to better reflect the evolving needs and priorities of member States, as decided by EXCOM. Any identified duplication of work between ECE and other United Nations bodies and international organizations should not automatically lead to the abolishment of the work area in question. Careful consideration should be given to the comparative advantages, cooperation and synergies, relevance to the mandate, efficacy, efficiency, sustainability and impact of the work. These considerations should guide the review process and member States' decision in order to enable ECE to focus its activities and resources on areas in which it has maximum impact, relevance, visibility and legitimacy.

12. The Chairpersons/Bureaux of Sectoral Committees could be invited to participate in meetings of EXCOM when respective subprogrammes will be reviewed.

Review of programmatic activities reported directly to EXCOM

13. The Executive Committee would also carry out a review of programmatic activities which are reported directly to it (e.g. ageing, gender), taking into account provisions of paragraphs 8–12 above, as appropriate.

Finalization of the review

14. In a third step, in the second trimester of 2012, after the conclusion of the review of subprogrammes and their activities as outlined above, the EXCOM would carry out a cross-sectoral review and formulate recommendations on the future ECE work priorities to be submitted for approval by the Commission in 2013. Key criteria for the cross-sectoral review include relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Work plans for any activities should clearly define the end objectives and provide for sunset clauses when appropriate.

Appendix II

Outcome from the Informal Consultations on Sustainable Energy

This document is written by the facilitator in the framework of the review of the 2005 Reform process and reflects the consensus reached between ECE member States.

I. General

1. The Committee on Sustainable Energy (CSE) is an intergovernmental body that provides member States with a platform for international dialogue and cooperation and is mandated to carry out a programme of work in the field of sustainable energy with a view to providing access to affordable and clean energy to all, in line with the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative of the Secretary-General, and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector. The Committee and its subsidiary bodies will carry out concrete and results-oriented activities with the aim to achieve the specific objectives identified for each priority area and they will work in accordance with the EXCOM guidelines on procedures and practices for ECE bodies.

2. The objectives, areas of work and concrete results-oriented activities indicated under each topic will orient the work of experts, who may suggest additional areas of work and activities within agreed mandates. All activities should have a clear demonstrable value added, be coordinated with and complementary to the work of other relevant international actors without duplicating their work or mandates.[5] Specific activities to be carried out within the overall framework of the objectives and areas of work mentioned in this document shall be decided in a member States driven process and be carried out in an efficient and transparent way.

3. The CSE and its subsidiary bodies will focus on issues related to: energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coal mine methane (CMM), United Nations framework classification and natural gas. The CSE will continue its energy security dialogue.

II. Energy Efficiency

Objective

- In line with the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative of the Secretary-General, ECE should focus on activities that help significantly improve energy efficiency in the region, thus contributing to climate change mitigation efforts;
- Strengthening regional cooperation in energy efficiency, with a view to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

[5] See document on modalities of the 2011–2012 Review of the 2005 ECE Reform (ECE/EX/6), para. 11.

Areas of work

- Regulatory and policy dialogue addressing financial, technical and policy barriers to improve energy efficiency;
- Sharing experience and best practices in the field of energy efficiency in the ECE region, including on strengthening institutional capacity in energy efficiency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Concrete activities

- Improving efficiency of distribution by raising awareness on smart grids;
- Encouraging the exchange of know-how and best practices between relevant experts of all member States, in order to help attract investments into energy efficiency;
- Help share the experience of the ECE and its members in the area of energy efficiency, with member States of other regions, through the Special Representative for the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative.

In addition, ECE member States could decide to develop other concrete and results-oriented activities within agreed mandates, including specific projects at regional level, aimed at improving regulatory and institutional frameworks for energy efficiency.

III. Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels

Objective

The ECE should focus on activities that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity production from fossil fuels. Activities aimed at cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels should be developed and implemented with the active participation of ECE member States, representatives from the energy and financial sectors and civil society, independent experts and academia.

Areas of work

- Regulatory and policy dialogue;
- Sharing best practices in the field of cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels in the ECE region;
- Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS);
- Enhanced oil recovery with CO_2;
- Advanced fossil fuels technologies for power generation.

Concrete activities

Examples of specific CCUS international activities for ECE member States to consider are opportunities to collaborate and actively participate in several upcoming Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Working Groups on the following topics:

- Technical working group activities in CO_2 utilization options;
- CCUS technology gaps closure;
- Carbon capture energy penalty reduction;
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS) with industrial emissions sources;

- Technical challenges for conversion of CO_2-enhanced oil recovery (EOR) to CCS;
- Identifying and assessing links between technology-related risks and liability;
- Competition of CCS with other resources;
- Stimulating introduction of innovative technologies, notably on electricity with a focus on controlling emissions.

The International Energy Agency (IEA), Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI) and CSLF each conduct a wide range of activities related to CCUS, many of which should be of interest to various ECE member States. Rather than propose a specific set of projects at this time, non-duplicative projects that are of the most value could be developed through dialogue between these organizations and ECE.

The CSE will encourage the exchange of know-how and best practices between relevant experts of all member States in order to attract investments in advanced fossil fuels technologies for electricity generation with a view to supporting industrial and economic competitiveness and achieving low-carbon sustainable development.

Work on cleaner electricity production is not limited to CCUS. ECE member States could decide to develop other concrete and results-oriented activities within agreed mandates.

IV. Renewable energy

Objective

In line with the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative of the Secretary-General, ECE should focus on activities that help significantly increase the uptake of renewable energy in the region and that help achieve the objective of access to energy for all in the ECE region.

Areas of work

Regulatory and policy dialogue and sharing best practices on various renewable energy sources, including biomass, with a view to increasing the share of renewables in the global energy mix.

Concrete activities

- The CSE will help member States, at their request, to identify those communities in the ECE region that, at present, have no access to energy, and it will help suggest ways to ensure that these communities have access to renewable or alternative sources of energy as soon as possible. Energy companies could be asked to help to achieve that objective;
- In view of existing ECE expertise, the CSE will work:
  - on increasing energy production from renewable sources throughout the region;
  - on activities that will improve access to heat and power from renewable energy sources in the ECE region, including for communities referred to in the first bullet under this heading;
  - on sustainable development of non-forest based biomass production.

- Encourage the exchange of know-how and best practices between relevant experts of all member States in order to attract investments in energy production from renewable sources, such as in wind, solar and hydropower projects as a means of sustainable development and climate change mitigation.

In addition, ECE member States could decide to develop other concrete and results-oriented activities of CSE within agreed mandates. The activities of the sustainable energy subprogramme are complementary to and implemented in cooperation and coordination with other ECE subprogrammes, in particular with the ECE-FAO Forestry and Timber subprogramme.

V. Coal mine methane

Objective

To promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from coal mines by means of activities that may help the recovery and use of methane in order to reduce the risks of explosions in coal mines.

Areas of work

Best practice guidance for effective methane drainage development and dissemination.

Concrete activities

- Electronically disseminate *Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Recovery in Coal Mines* to all major stakeholders in the ECE region and beyond as recommended by the Economic and Social Council (Decision 2011/222) before August 2013;
- Prepare suggestions, by August 2013, on how to develop, as appropriate, similar best practices guidance for aspects of CMM management that are not covered in detail by the current document such as best practice drilling or low-concentration methane drainage;
- Prepare proposals, by August 2013, for case studies, where appropriate and financed by extrabudgetary resources, on the application of best practice guidance in specific coal mines in different regions of the world.

If the activities carried out by ECE coal mine methane experts reveal broader safety issues, they may communicate these to the International Labour Organization (ILO) for consideration in its coal mine safety guidelines.

VI. United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources

Objective

Classification of energy and mineral reserves and resources.

Areas of work

United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC).

Concrete activities

- Electronically disseminate UNFC to all major stakeholders by August 2013;
- Finalizing the generic specifications by December 2013 to make UNFC operational;
- Develop ideas on how the UNFC could apply to and integrate renewable energy by December 2013;
- Develop proposals on how to conduct ongoing maintenance, technical advice, guidance and periodic updates to UNFC in order to ensure the system remains relevant, useful, and operates efficiently in light of ongoing technological developments including in the field of carbon capture and storage.

VII. Natural gas

Objective

Provide a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on ways to promote the sustainable and clean production, distribution and consumption of gas in the ECE region.

Areas of work

Policy dialogue and exchange of information and experience among ECE member countries on:

- Gas-related issues of regional relevance, including the role of gas in the global energy mix;
- The relation between natural gas and the environment.

Concrete activities

- Studies, delivered in a timely way, on the sustainable and clean production, transport, and use of gas, including on:
  - issues that emerge from natural gas market studies carried out in the past;
  - methods of preventing gas losses and leakages during production and distribution.
- Maintain a transparent dialogue between governments and the gas industry through the extrabudgetary Gas Centre programme.

Appendix III

Guidelines on procedures and practices for ECE bodies

I. General

1. The work of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat is based on the United Nations Charter, the Terms of Reference of ECE as adopted by the Economic and Social Council, Rules of Procedure of ECE, relevant United Nations rules and regulations, and is in line with these guidelines on procedures and practices for ECE bodies and the secretariat. It should be ensured, at all administrative levels of the secretariat and for all bodies of the Commission, that the work is carried out in a way that is member driven, participatory, consensus-oriented, transparent, responsive, effective, efficient, results-oriented and accountable. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies should continue their existing practice of inviting, without a right to vote, other relevant stakeholders such as international organizations, private sector representatives, members of academia or representatives of civil society.

II. Rules of procedure

2. All Sectoral Committees and other subsidiary bodies may adopt their own Rules of Procedure on the basis of ECE Rules of Procedure and, where applicable, Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council, taking into account these guidelines. Otherwise it will be presumed that they are governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Commission and, where applicable, Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council and taking into account these guidelines *mutatis mutandis*.

III. Communication with the member States

3. The secretariat will continue to communicate with the member States in accordance with the official channels of communication. In cases where the secretariat communicates directly with national experts and counterparts, all correspondence will be copied to the Permanent Representations. Similarly, when the secretariat requires assistance in identifying national experts, it will communicate with the line ministries with a copy to the Permanent Representations.

IV. Accreditation process for participants/representatives to intergovernmental bodies

4. In meetings of subsidiary bodies, member States shall be represented by officially designated representatives whose names shall be communicated to the secretariat by the respective Permanent Representations, and made available by the secretariat.

5. Officially designated representatives of the member States who work in the Geneva Permanent Representations and are duly authorized, including persons accredited to the Executive Committee, may take part in the meetings without any restrictions to participate in the discussion and in the decision-making process.

6. Officially designated representatives and other participants to all bodies of the ECE should be registered by the secretariat in the respective lists of participants which will be communicated to the Permanent Representations.

V. Nomination and election of Chairpersons and other members of the Bureaux of intergovernmental bodies

7. Candidates for the Bureaux of the Sectoral Committees and other subsidiary bodies shall be nominated by member States based on the person's expertise, professionalism, and expected support from the membership. The candidatures for election should be made available to all member States well in advance of the elections and preferably agreed upon.

8. The members of the Bureaux shall be elected by the respective body according to the relevant Rules of Procedure and following consultations among member States. Elected Bureaux members serve collectively in the interest of all member States. In the absence of Rules of Procedure of such body, the composition of the Bureau should take into account expertise, with due regard to as wide a geographical representation as possible; the term of office should be up to two years. Bureau members including the Chair can be re-elected for an additional term.

9. A Bureau may invite major stakeholders active in the area of the subprogramme to attend the meetings of the Bureau and contribute to its work, without the right to vote.

VI. Functions of the Bureaux

10. The key functions of the Bureaux are:

(a) To monitor and ensure implementation of the programme of work and of past decisions and recommendations during intersessional periods;

(b) To ensure effective and transparent preparations of forthcoming sessions and, for that purpose, to collectively outreach and consult with all member States, and other stakeholders as appropriate;

(c) To ensure effective conduct of business during the sessions in full compliance with their respective Rules of Procedure, taking into account these guidelines, and to facilitate reaching agreement on decisions and recommendations.

11. In addition to these tasks, the Bureaux help the consensus-building process by means of transparent and inclusive consultations on draft outcomes of the subsidiary bodies, including draft decisions, conclusions and recommendations that might be proposed by representatives of member States.

12. The Bureaux do not adopt the conclusions, recommendations, decisions and meeting reports of the subsidiary bodies.

13. In its activities the Bureaux should coordinate with the secretariat on all relevant issues.

VII. Procedures for the adoption of decisions and reports of intergovernmental bodies

14. When taking a decision, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall continue their existing practice of making every effort to reach a consensus.

On draft decisions

15. Without prejudice to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, any draft conclusions, recommendations or decisions which ECE bodies within their competence are expected to discuss and adopt at their meetings, should be prepared in line with items 9 to 12 and distributed by the secretariat to all participants and Geneva Permanent Representations at least ten days before the start of the meeting, for information, so as to allow participants to finalize their position during the meeting in order to adopt conclusions, recommendations and decisions. This does not prejudice the possibility for member States to propose additional agenda items, draft conclusions, recommendations or decisions at the meeting. Should the submission of draft proposals not be possible ten days prior to a meeting, the prevailing Rules of Procedure will be used to determine how such draft proposals will be considered in order not to block the decision-making process.

16. The secretariat should make available only those draft conclusions, recommendations or decisions for discussion and adoption that are proposed by one or more member States.

17. The secretariat can make proposals on administrative issues within its prerogatives.

18. Draft conclusions, recommendations and decisions are formally adopted by the subsidiary body at the end of the session. Drafts should be projected on a screen, where possible, and read out by the Chair.

19. If a draft conclusion, recommendation or decision cannot be adopted at the meeting for technical reasons, the subsidiary body may decide to circulate it to all Geneva Permanent Representations for subsequent approval.

On draft reports

20. A draft report of the meeting, which reflects in a concise and factual manner the discussion and the views expressed by participants, should be circulated well in advance of the end of the meeting for comments and adoption by member States at the end of the meeting.

21. If the draft report cannot be circulated at or adopted during the meeting for technical reasons, the subsidiary body may decide to distribute it to all Geneva Permanent Representations for subsequent approval.

Annex IV

Statements under item 4

(This annex contains only the statements by member States that requested their inclusion.)

European Union

On behalf of the EU and its Member States and Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, I would first like to thank the Executive Secretary, Mr. Sven Alkalaj, for the excellent organization of this session of the Commission. I would also like to express our gratitude to Ambassadors Zvekic and Ciobanu, for their tireless efforts to guide the Reform Review process in which the UNECE has been engaged since the last Commission session. Finally I would like to thank our fellow UNECE member countries with whom we have worked closely to arrive at an agreed outcome.

Chair, we have come a long way since 2011 and in our assessment this Reform Review process has been very successful for several reasons.

It allowed Member countries and their capitals a closer look at the UNECE and we are pleased that we all agreed to keep this level of transparency in the future. This has increased our collective awareness of the concrete results which are produced by the UNECE, and which affect the everyday life of our citizens, in particular in areas such as transport, the environment, statistics and timber and forestry. Particular attention should be called to the transport subprogramme, because it was as collectively assessed by us as a unique UN center which has greatly improved the visibility of the UNECE at a global level.

The EU and its Member States also commend the excellent work carried out under the Environment subprogramme and support the proposal put forward by the Chairs of the UNECE MEAs to allocate further staff units to service the newly entered into force instruments such as the Protocol on PRTR and the Protocol on Water and Health.

The Reform Review has also allowed Member countries to redefine work programs in the areas of trade and economic cooperation so as to make them more relevant for the present day needs of the member countries and to avoid duplication with the work or mandates of other international actors.

Finally, the Reform review has allowed us to put the subprogramme on sustainable energy on to a new track, aligning its broad areas of work more with the urgent needs of our time to ensure access to energy for all and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector. In this respect, it is our position that the UNECE should focus work on exchanging experiences between all member countries and sharing best practices on significantly increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy also for electricity production. The UNECE should build on its positive track record in policy dialogue and exchanging best practices between all UNECE members, while moving away from work on private sector investments and large scale technical assistance and cooperation projects in this area.

Chair, we are ready to work with all our partners and with the Executive Secretary on a successful implementation of this positive outcome.

Belarus

Мы вынуждены констатировать, что белорусской делегации очень сложно рассматривать результаты Обзора как вдохновляющие. Представленный на наше рассмотрение документ демонстрирует сужение экономического компонента в деятельности ЕЭК ООН. В ряде случаев предлагаемые изменения заставляют сомневаться в будущей способности Комиссии оказывать комплексное, системное содействие государствам-членам.

Как нам представляется, в новом формате может быть проблематично обеспечить учет специфических особенностей развития отдельных стран и субрегионов. В ходе сегмента высокого уровня мы говорили о том, что «один размер не подходит всем», но имплементация итогов Обзора, как нам кажется, будет вести именно в этом направлении.

Документ содержит ряд экзотических идей. Так, в пункте g раздела 8 «Ресурсы» Комитету по торговле и Комитету по экономическому сотрудничеству и интеграции предлагается проводить сессии в течение одной недели, чтобы обеспечить синергию в работе.

Если использовать такую логику, то можно предложить объединить работу комитетов по транспорту, окружающей среде и статистике, только на том основании, что транспорт загрязняет, окружающая среда чистит, а статистика все это считает. На мой взгляд, в этом предложении логики больше, чем в идее совмещения сессий комитета по торговле и комитета по экономическому сотрудничеству и интеграции.

Но мы с пониманием, спокойно, относимся к ситуации. Ряд государств-членов находится в сложных условиях финансового кризиса. Это причиняет боль, которая мешает принимать решения, ориентированные на сотрудничество. По всей вероятности этот период будет достаточно продолжительным. В этом есть свои позитивные и негативные факторы.

Я убежден, что сокращения нужной государствам – членам деятельности в конечном итоге будет компенсировано в рамках других региональных интеграционных процессов и организаций. Практика показывает, что реальные нужды являются эффективным компенсирующим двигателем. Я хочу выразить уверенность, что данная ситуация даст толчок в развитии и ускорении программной деятельности этих субрегиональных интеграционных процессов и организаций.

Уважаемый господин председатель,

Делегация Беларуси хотела бы довести данную позицию до государств – членов для исключения, каких либо неясностей. Однако мы не будем препятствовать принятию данного документа даже с этими маловоодушевляющими предложениями.

Мы, тем не менее, хотим подчеркнуть нашу приверженность идеи полноценной ЕЭК ООН, нацеленной на объединение наших стран на основе единых стандартов, практик и сопутствующей технической инфраструктуры и общих инструментов взаимодействия.

Развитие любого процесса носит циклический характер со своими пиками и падениями. Мы уверены, что ЕЭК ООН сохраняет потенциал для будущих позитивных изменений.

France

Je souhaitais m'aligner au nom de la France sur la déclaration prononcée au nom de l'Union européenne et de ses États Membres, et saluer le document et les acteurs clés de son élaboration, à commencer par le Président, la Vice-Présidente et le secrétariat qui a dû répondre aux demandes d'information et clarification très lourdes, tout en mettant en œuvre les programmes prévus.

Nous avons particulièrement apprécié le succès du travail général sur les procédures, des négociations sur l'énergie (qu'il va falloir traduire en mandats concrets), et de manière générale la mise à niveau de la gouvernance de la Commission, compte tenu des particularités et spécificités des programmes et processus qu'elle héberge. Je pense, par exemple, aux longues discussions sur le rôle des "experts" parfois présenté comme relevant d'un monde séparé de la vie diplomatique et de la bonne gestion de notre Commission. Cela n'a jamais été notre vision. Ceci est désormais clarifié et nous voyons bien, aujourd'hui, que nous avons un objectif commun dans le fonctionnement optimal de notre Commission, aux services de notre région et de nos experts.

Le document ne reprend pas toutes nos priorités, il n'est pas parfait, il ne se suffira pas à lui-même, mais c'est normal. Nous avons eu le courage, ce qui était notre principal défi – et j'ai personnellement douté de notre capacité collective à réellement avoir cette discussion –, de donner des indications réelles sur la réallocation des ressources, la coopération avec d'autres acteurs, et la priorité donnée à des niches de compétence bien identifiées.

Les "coordinations" des États Membres de l'Union européenne ont pu donner l'impression à certains, à tort, que du temps était perdu, que le processus de concertation ne marchait pas. Au contraire, c'est grâce à cette mobilisation que "27+1" de nos membres, et plusieurs pays partenaires, ont pu s'investir autant, et de manière aussi constructive, dans la modernisation de la Commission. Des sujets difficiles ont été soulevés et traités de la bonne manière, ce qui n'aurait pas été possible si chacun avait travaillé de son côté et si des consultations informelles n'avaient pas été menées, associant pleinement les États Membres de l'Union européenne.

Enfin, et pour ceux qui auraient une appréciation négative de la situation actuelle et de ce document très complet, raisonnons par la négative en rappelant la situation de crise il y a deux ans, évidente dans les indications reçues de New York et les alertes reçues de nos capitales, alors que toutes les autres enceintes genevoises se modernisaient à vitesse accélérée. Merci à tous.

Russian Federation

Уважаемый г-н Председатель,

Российская Федерация активно участвовала в прошедшем обзоре реформы ЕЭК ООН 2005 г.

Считаем важным, что была сохранена структура программы работы Комиссии и всех её секторальных комитетов, что позволит ей в будущем продолжить эффективно выполнять функции значимого межправительственного форума по выработке рекомендаций в области социально-экономического развития в регионе.

Мы готовы к реализации достигнутых договорённостей.

Россия поддерживает отражённый в итоговом документе анализ работы Комиссии в области транспорта. Разделяем также позитивные оценки её работы в области статистики, лесов, жилищного хозяйства. Подпрограмма по окружающей среде требует, на наш взгляд, дальнейшей доработки. В частности, мы по-прежнему весьма

скептически относимся к участию ЕЭК ООН в инициативе «Окружающая среда и безопасность» (Environment and Security).

Считаем, что требует адекватного ресурсного обеспечения работа ЕЭК ООН в области устойчивой энергетики, экономического сотрудничества и интеграции, торговли. Потенциал и ресурсы подпрограммы по устойчивой энергетике не могут быть сокращены.

Россия положительно оценивает договорённости в отношении увеличения ресурсов отдела транспорта ЕЭК ООН. Рассчитываем на дальнейшее повышение эффективности работы Комиссии в данной области. Следует продолжать укреплять Всемирный форум для согласования правил в области транспортных средств, установить справедливый режим работы Европейского соглашения, касающегося работы экипажей транспортных средств, выполняющих международные автоперевозки; создать единое железнодорожное право; совершенствовать Конвенцию о международных дорожных перевозках; добиваться повышения безопасности дорожного движения и внедрения интеллектуальных транспортных систем.

Россия поддерживает расширение сферы компетенции Комитета по устойчивой энергетике за счёт включения в неё тематики возобновляемой энергетики. Поддерживаемый в Комиссии диалог по вопросам энергетики носит конструктивный и профессиональный характер и поэтому, убеждены, заслуживает всеобщей поддержки.

Россия выступает за то, чтобы поручить Бюро Комитета по устойчивой энергетике к началу следующей сессии этого Комитета согласовать его обновленный круг ведения и программу работы.

Считаем необходимым уделять особое внимание проблематике экономического сотрудничества и интеграции. Полагаем, что отводимые Секретариатом финансовые и кадровые ресурсы на реализацию соответствующей подпрограммы неадекватны и недостаточны. В этом контексте выражаем своё несогласие с выборочным подходом со стороны Секретариата Комиссии в выполнении итогового документа по обзору реформы Комиссии.

ЕЭК ООН призвана сыграть важную роль в содействии реализации планов стран с переходной экономикой в том, что касается модернизации национальных экономик. Комиссия обладает необходимым для этого инструментарием – передовой экспертизой, механизмами мониторинга потребностей и оказания технического содействия. В этом контексте считаем, что договорённости об объединении отделов по торговле и по экономическому сотрудничеству и интеграции Секретариата ЕЭК ООН следует рассматривать сквозь призму решения задач в области модернизации. Уверены, что выполнению соответствующих подпрограмм должен быть придан новый импульс.

Отдельно выделим проблематику СЕФАКТ ООН. Мы хотели бы поблагодарить наших партнёров, которые приняли участие в инициированных нашей делегацией консультациях а преддверии Форума СЕФАКТ, который состоится 15-19 апреля с.г.

В отношении программы ЕСФАКТ хотели бы отметить, что мы выступаем за сохранение направления укрепления потенциала стран с переходной экономикой. Настаиваем на закреплении за Секретариатом функции изучения и анализа проблем, с которыми сталкиваются государства-участники, и доведения их до сведения соответствующих рабочих групп на пленарных сессиях.

В качестве практического инструмента повышения эффективности программы и более гибкого использования человеческих ресурсов прдлагаем рассмотреть

возможность распространения на СЕФАКТ практики использования кроссекторальных должностей. Благодарю за внимание.

Annex V

List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and conventions administered by the ECE secretariat between 1 April 2011 and 11 April 2013

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
A. The Commission			
Economic Commission for Europe			
Chair:	Belgium	64th session	E/2011/37
Vice-Chairs:	Kyrgyzstan	29–31 March 2011	E/ECE/1462
	Serbia		
Chair:	Serbia	65th session	E/2013/37
Vice-Chairs:	Israel	9–11 April 2013	E/ECE/1464
	Romania		
Executive Committee			
Chair:	Mr. U. Zvekić (Serbia)	41st meeting	
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Leshno-Yaar/Mr. E. Manor (Israel)	10 May 2011	
	Ms. M. Ciobanu (Romania)		
		42nd meeting	
		24 June 2011	
		43rd meeting	
		19 September 2011	
		44th meeting	
		18 October 2011	
		45th meeting	
		27 October 2011	
		46th meeting	
		15 November 2011	
		47th meeting	
		12 December 2011	
		48th meeting	
		11 January 2012	
		49th meeting	
		7 February 2012	
		50th meeting	
		17 April 2012	

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
		51st meeting 21 May 2012	
		52nd Meeting 25 June 2012	
		53rd meeting 17 September 2012	
		54th meeting 29 October 2012	
		55th meeting 26 November 2012	
		56th meeting 10 December 2012	
		57th meeting 24 January 2013	
		58th meeting 4 February 2013	
		59th meeting 18 February 2013	
		60th meeting 15 March 2013	
Working Group on Ageing			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Ms. E. Winkler (Austria) Ms. A. Martirosyan (Armenia)	4th meeting 21–22 November 2011	ECE/WG.1/2011/2
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Ms. E. Winkler (Austria) Mr. D. Moens (Belgium)	5th meeting 22–23 November 2012	ECE/WG.1/2012/2

B. Meetings held under the auspices of the Commission

Steering Committee for Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP)			
Chair:	Mr. P. Maler (France)	9th session 16–17 November 2011	ECE/AC.21/SC/2011/8 EUDHP1003944/7.1/SC9/8
Chair:	Mr. R. Thaler (Austria)	10th session 14–15 November 2012	ECE/AC.21/SC/2012/9 EUDCE1206040/1.9/SC10/9

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)		1–2 December 2011	E/ECE/RPM/2011/2 E/ECE/RPM/2011/2/Add.1
Co-Chairs:	Mr. R. Bultrikov (Kazakhstan) Mr. J. Zaleski (Poland)		

C. Meetings of the sectoral committees and other meetings held under their auspices

Committee on Environmental Policy

Chair:	Mr. Z. Lomtadze (Georgia)	Special session	ECE/CEP/S/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. M. Cozzone (Italy)	24–27 May 2011	
	Mr. B. Yessekin (Kazakhstan)		
	Ms. J. Knezevic (Montenegro)	Special session	ECE/CEP/S/2011/8
	Mr. A. Oudeman (Netherlands)	20 September 2011	
	Ms. E. Quintas Da Silva (Portugal)		
	Ms. M. Rohn-Brossard (Switzerland)		
	Mr. V. Pozharskiy (Ukraine)		
	Mr. J. M. Matuszak (United States)		
Chair:	Ms. E. Quintas da Silva (Portugal)	18th session	ECE/CEP/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. M. Amand (Belgium)	17–20 April 2012	
	Ms. N. Tkhilava (Georgia)		
	Mr. M. Cozzone (Italy)		
	Mr. B. Yessekin (Kazakhstan)		
	Ms. J. Knezevic (Montenegro)		
	Ms. M. Rohn-Brossard (Switzerland)		
	Mr. V. Pozharskiy (Ukraine)		
	Mr. J. M. Matuszak (United States)		

Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators
(organized jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians)

Chair:	Ms. I. Komosko (Belarus)	3rd session 11–13 July 2011	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2011/2
		4th session 18–20 October 2011	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2011/4
		5th session 4–6 July 2012	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2012/5
		6th session 30 October- 1 November 2012	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2012/10

Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment

Chair:	Mr. S. Utochkina (Belarus)	12th session	ECE/CEP/AC.10/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. Y. Tsaturov (Russian Federation)	20–21 October 2011	

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
	Mr. T. Popovic (Serbia)		
Chair:	Ms. V. Grigorova (Bulgaria)	13th session	ECE/CEP/AC.10/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. I. Komosko (Belarus)	1–2 November 2012	
	Mr. Y. Tsaturov (Russian Federation)		
Steering Committee on Education for Sustainable Development			
Chairs:	Mr. A. Karamanos (Greece)	6th session	ECE/CEP/AC.13/2011/2
	Mr. G. Farthing (Canada)	7–8 April 2011	
Vice-Chair:	Ms. Z. Duishenova (Kyrgyzstan)		
Chair:	Mr. G. Farthing (Canada)	7th session	ECE/CEP/AC.13/2012/2
Vice-Chair:	Ms. Z. Duishenova (Kyrgyzstan)	1–2 March 2012	
		8th session	ECE/CEP/AC.13/2013/2
		21–22 March 2013	
Inland Transport Committee			
Chair:	Mr. E. Direkler (Turkey)	74th session	ECE/TRANS/224
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. I. Paillet (France)	28 February-1 March 2012	
	Mr. S. Andreev (Russian Federation)		
Chair:	Mr. J. Kleniewski (Poland)	75th session	ECE/TRANS/236
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. J.-P. Gailly (Belgium)	26–28 February 2013	
	Ms. I. Paillet (France)		
	Mr. S. Andreev (Russian Federation)		
Working Party on Road Traffic Safety			
Chair:	Ms. L. Iorio (Italy)	62nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/133
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Majidon (Azerbaijan)	26–29 September 2011	
	Mr. G. Mitroshin (Russian Federation)		
		63rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/135
		19–22 March 2012	
		64th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/137
		24–27 September 2012	
		65th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/139
		18–20 March 2013	
Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics			
Chair:	Mr. S. Tabak (Turkey)	24th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/50
Vice-Chair:	Mr. B. Oriwohl (Germany)	6–7 September 2011	

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
		25th session 3–5 September 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/52
Group of Experts on Euro-Asian Transport Links			
Chair:	Ms. E. Glukhova (Russian Federation)	6th session 5–7 July 2011 Almaty (Kazakhstan)	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.2/12
Chair:	Mr. S. Andreev (Russian Federation)	7th session 24–25 October 2011 Astrakhan (Russian Federation)	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.2/14
Working Party on Transport Statistics			
Chair:	Ms. O. Kastlova (Czech Republic)	62nd session 6–8 July 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.6/161
		63rd session 14–16 May 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.6/163
Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs			
Chair: **Vice-Chair**	Mr. T. Nobre (Portugal) Mr. G. Panozzo (Italy)	67th session 25–28 October 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.11/224
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. T. Nobre (Portugal) Mr. E. Devin (France) Mr. K. de Putter (Netherlands)	68th session 22–25 October 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.11/226
Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. J. A. Franco (Portugal) Ms. A. Roumier (France)	90th session 3–5 May 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/210
		91st session 8–11 November 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/212
		92nd session 8–10 May 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/215
		93rd session 6–9 November 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/217
Joint Meeting of the RID Safety Committee and the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. C. Pfauvadel (France) Mr. H. Rein (Germany)	13–23 September 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/124

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
		19–23 March 2012 Bern	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/126
		17–21 September 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/128
		18–22 March 2013 Bern	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/130
Joint Meeting of Experts on the Regulations annexed to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN) (and Safety Committee)			
Chair:	Mr. H. Rein (Germany)	19th session 22–25 August 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/40
Vice-Chair:	Mr. B. Birklhuber (Austria)		
		20th session 23–27 January 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/42
		21st session 27–31 August 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/44
		22nd session 21–25 January 2013	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/46
Administrative Committee of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)			
Chair:	Mr. H. Rein (Germany)	7th session 25 August 2011	ECE/ADN/15
Vice-Chair:	Mr. B. Birklhuber (Austria)		
		8th session 27 January 2012	ECE/ADN/17
		9th session 31 August 2012	ECE/ADN/20
		10th session 25 January 2013	ECE/ADN/22
Working Party on Intermodal Transport and Logistics			
Chair:	Mr. M. Viardot (France)	54th session 2–3 November 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.24/129
Vice-Chair:	Mr. H. Maillard (Belgium)		
		55th session 6–7 November 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.24/131

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)			
Chair:	Mr. B. Kisulenko (Russian Federation)	154th session 21–24 June 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1091
Vice-Chair:	Mr. B. Gauvin (France)		
		155th session 15–18 November 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1093
		156th session 12–16 March 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1095
		157th session 26–29 June 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1097
		158th session 13–16 November 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1099
		159th session 12–15 March 2013	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1101
Working Party on Noise (GRB)			
Chair:	Mr. Ch. Theis (Germany)	54th session 19–21 September 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRB/52
		55th session 7–9 February 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRB/53
Chair:	Mr. S. Ficheux (France)	56th session 3–5 September 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRB/54
		57th session 5–7 February 2013	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRB/55
Working Party on Lighting and Light-signalling (GRE)			
Chair:	Mr. M. Gorzkowski (Canada)	66th session 4–6 October 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/66
		67th session 26–29 March 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/67
		68th session 16–18 October 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/68
		69th session 8–11 April 2013	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/69

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
Working Party on Pollution and Energy (GRPE)			
Chair:	Mr. Ch. Albus (Germany)	62nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/62
Vice-Chair:	Mr. S. Marathe (India)	7–10 June 2011	
		63rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/63
		17–20 January 2012	
		64th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/64
		5–8 June 2012	
		65th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/65
		15–18 January 2013	
Working Party on Brakes and Running Gear (GRRF)			
Chair:	Mr. S. Sopp (United Kingdom)	70th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRRF/70
		12–13 May 2011	
		71st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRRF/71
		13–15 September 2011	
		72nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRRF/72
		20–24 February 2012	
Chair:	Mr. B. Frost (United Kingdom)	73rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRRF/73
		18–20 September 2012	
		74th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRRF/74
		19–22 February 2013	
Working Party on General Safety Provisions (GRSG)			
Chair:	Mr. A. Erario (Italy)	100th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/79
Vice-Chair:	Mr. M. Matolcsy (Hungary)	11–15 April 2011	
		101st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/80
		18–21 October 2011	
		102nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/81
		16–20 April 2012	
		103rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/82
		2–5 October 2012	
Working Party on Passive Safety (GRSP)			
Chair:	Ms. S. Meyerson (United States)	49th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/49
		16–20 May 2011	

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
Chair:	Ms. M. Versailles (United States)	50th session 6–9 December 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/50
		51st session 21–25 May 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/51
		52nd session 11–14 December 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/52
Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. O. Fedorov (Ukraine) Mr. S. Bagirov (Azerbaijan)	128th session 7–10 June 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/256
		129th session 4–7 October 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/258
		130th session 7–10 February 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/260
		131st session 12–15 June 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/262
		132nd session 9–12 October 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/264
Chairs:	Mr. O. Fedorov (Ukraine) Ms. E. Takova (Bulgaria)	133rd session 5–8 February 2013	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/266
Administrative Committee for the TIR Convention 1975			
Chair:	Mr. G.-H. Bauer (Switzerland)	52nd session 6 October 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/107
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. G.-H. Bauer (Switzerland) Ms. T. Krivolevich (Russian Federation)	53rd session 9 February 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/109
		54th session 11 October 2012	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/111
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. S. Bagirov (Azerbaijan) Ms. R. Mocanescu (Romania)	55th session 7 February 2013	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/113
Informal Ad Hoc Expert Group on the Conceptual and Technical Aspects of Computerization of the TIR Procedure			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. P. Arsić (Serbia) Ms. N. Özyazıcı Sunay (Turkey)	18th session 9–10 March 2011	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/GE.1/2011/6

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
		19th session 13–14 September 2011 Belgrade	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/2012/1
		20th session 19–20 April 2012 Prague	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/2012/7
		21st session 25–26 September 2012 Bratislava	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/2013/1
Working Party on Road Transport			
Chair:	Mr. B. Oudshoorn (Netherlands)	106th session 17–19 October 2011	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/396
		107th session 22–23 October 2012	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/398
Working Party on Rail Transport			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. K. Kulesza (Poland) Mr. H. Groot (Netherlands)	65th session 3–4 November 2011	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/216
		66th session 8–9 November 2012	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/218
Working Party on Inland Water Transport			
Chair:	Mr. R. Vorderwinkler (Austria)	55th session 12–14 October 2011	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/191
		56th session 10–12 October 2012	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/193
Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation			
Chair:	Mr. E. Kormyshev (Russian Federation)	39th session 15–17 June 2011	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/78
Chair:	Ms. V. Ivanova (Russian Federation)	40th session 15–17 February 2012	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/80
		41st session 20–22 June 2012	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/82
		42nd session 13–15 February 2013	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/84

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
Conference of European Statisticians			
Chair:	Mr. E. Giovannini (Italy)	59th plenary session	ECE/CES/81
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. E. Pereira Nunes (Brazil)	14–16 June 2011	
	Mr. W. Smith (Canada)		
	Mr. P. Potisepp (Estonia)	60th plenary session	ECE/CES/83
	Ms. M. Bruun (Finland)	6–8 June 2012	
	Mr. E. Sojo Garza-Aldape (Mexico)		
	Mr. G. Bascand (New Zealand)		
	Ms. I. Krizman (Slovenia)		
	Mr. O. Osaulenko (Ukraine)		
	Ms. J. Matheson (United Kingdom)		
Meeting of the Joint UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Task Force on Measuring Sustainable Development			
Chair:	Mr. R. Hoekstra (Netherlands)	3rd meeting 19–20 May 2011	ECE/CES/2012/19/Add.14
Meeting on the Management of Statistical Information Systems			
Chair:	Mr. R. Gløersen (Norway)	23–25 May 2011	ECE/CES/2011/47
		21–23 May 2012	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.14
Work Session on the Communication of Statistics			
Chair:	Ms. F. Comerford (Ireland)	29 June-1 July 2011	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.2
Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators (organized jointly with the Committee on Environmental Policy)			
Chair:	Ms. I. Komosko (Belarus)	3rd session 11–13 July 2011	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2011/2
		4th session 18–20 October 2011	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2011/4
		5th session 4–6 July 2012	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2012/5
		6th session 30 October- 1 November 2012	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2012/10
Group of Experts on Business Registers			
Chair:	Mr. N. Rainer (Austria)	14–15 September 2011	ECE/CES/GE.42/2011/2

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
Joint UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Statistical Data Confidentiality			
Chair:	Mr. A. Hundepool (Netherlands)	26–28 October 2011	ECE/CES/2012/19/Add.7
Meeting on the Measurement of Quality of Employment			
Chair:	Mr. T. Körner (Germany)	31 October-2 November 2011	ECE/CES/GE.12/2011/2
Work Session on Gender Statistics			
Chair: **Vice-Chair :**	Ms. M. Jones-Puthoff (United States) Ms. K. Branger (Switzerland)	12–14 March 2012	ECE/CES/GE.30/2012/2
Group of Experts on National Accounts			
Chairs:	Mr. K. Wass (EFTA) Mr. P. Stauffer (Switzerland)	30 April-4 May 2012	ECE/CES/GE.20/2012/2
Chair:	Mr. M. Connolly (Ireland)	4–5 April 2013	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.16
Expert Group Meeting on Using Registers (organized jointly by UNECE and UNFPA)			
Chair:	Mr. E. Schulte Nordholt (Netherlands)	22–23 May 2012	ECE/CES/2013/19/Add.12
Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses			
Chair:	Ms. P. Zadka (Israel)	24–25 May 2012	ECE/CES/GE.41/2012/2
Group of Experts on Consumer Price Indices			
Chair:	Ms. C. Becker Vermeulen (Switzerland)	30 May-1 June 2012	ECE/CES/GE.22/2012/2
Workshop on Human Resources Management and Training			
Chairs:	Ms. C. Fransen (Netherlands) Mr. W. Jan van Muiswinkel (Netherlands) Ms. A. Borowska (Poland)	5–7 September 2012	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.3
Work Session on Statistical Data Editing			
Chair:	Mr. C. Poirier (Canada)	24–26 September 2012	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.4
High-level Seminar on Modernization of Statistical Production and Services			
Chairs:	Ms. L. Bratanova (ECE) Mr. G. van der Veen (Netherlands) Ms. L. Spoiala (Republic of Moldova)	3–5 October 2012	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.6

Body and officers		*Session*	*Symbol of report*
	Mr. A. Surinov (Russian Federation)		
Work Session on Migration Statistics			
Chair:	Mr. M. Heiniger (Switzerland)	17–19 October 2012	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.7
Meeting on Climate Change Related Statistics for Producers and Users			
Chair:	Mr. R. Smith (Canada)	19–20 November 2012	ECE/CES/2013/18/Add.10
Committee on Trade			
Chair:	Mr. A. Savinykh (Belarus)	4th session	ECE/TRADE/C/2011/14
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. I. Alakbarov (Azerbaijan)	14–15 June 2011	
	Mr. G. Stoev (Bulgaria)		
	Ms. E. Kőszegi (Hungary)	5th session	ECE/TRADE/C/2012/15*
	Mr. Y. Hua Tan (Netherlands)	18–19 June 2012	
Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)			
Chair:	Mr. S. Feder (United States)	17th session	ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2011/10/Rev.1
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. T. McGrath (Australia)	7–8 July 2011	
	Mr. V. Dravitsa (Belarus)		
	Mr. B. Prépin (France)	18th session	ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2012/12
	Mr. T. A. Khan (India)	15–17 February 2012	
	Mr. P. Alberto Cucino (Italy)		
	Mr. H. Jan van Burg (Netherlands)		
	Mr. M. Wicktor (Sweden)		
	Mr. M. Doran (United Kingdom)		
	Mr. P. Amstutz (United States)		
Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies			
Chair:	Mr. C. Arvius (Sweden)	21st session	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.6/2011/15
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. V. Koreshkou (Belarus)	31 October-	
	Ms. L. Gocníková (Slovakia)	2 November 2011	
	Mr. S. Oriekhov (Ukraine)		
Chair:	Ms. M. Stoldt (Germany)	22nd session	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.6/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. V. Koreshkou (Belarus)	7–9 November 2012	
	Mr. J. Mihok (Slovakia)		

* The report has been sent to member States for information, final comments and approval.

Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

Chair:	Mr. I. Hewett (United Kingdom)	67th session	
Vice-Chair:	Mr. P. Giacomo Bianchi (Italy)	8–10 November 2011	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/2012/2
		68th session 5–7 November 2012	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/2012/2

Meeting of Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Chair:	Ms. U. Bickelmann (Germany)	59th session	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.1/2011/3
Vice-Chair:	Ms. K. Mattsson (Sweden)	23–26 May 2011	
		60th session 29 May-1 June 2012	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.1/2012/2

Meeting of Specialized Section on Standardization of Dry and Dried Produce

Chair:	Mr. D. LaFond (United States)	58th session	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.2/2011/3
Vice-Chair:	Mr. J. Bellmunt (Spain)	27–30 June 2011	
		59th session 18–21 June 2012	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.2/2012/2

Meeting of Specialized Section on Standardization of Meat

Chair:	Mr. I. King (Australia)	20th session	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.11/2011/2
Vice-Chair:	Mr. C. Morris (United-States)	15–17 June 2011	
		21st session 10–12 September 2012	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.11/2012/2

Committee on Sustainable Energy

Chair:	Mr. S. Heiberg (Norway)	20th session	ECE/ENERGY/87
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. R. Abord-de-Chatillon (France) Mr. J. Keinhorst (Germany) Mr. S. Garribba (Italy) Mr. T. Aliev (Russian Federation) Mr. J-C Füeg (Switzerland) Mr. Y. Kakayev (Turkmenistan) Ms. N. Boitsun (Ukraine) Ms. B. McKee (United States)	16–18 November 2011	
Chair:	Mr. G. Gjerde (Norway)	21st session	ECE/ENERGY/89
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. J. Keinhorst (Germany) Mr. S. Garribba (Italy) Mr. T. Aliev (Russian Federation)	28–29 November 2012	

	Mr. J.-C. Füeg (Switzerland)		
	Mr. Y. Kakayev (Turkmenistan)		
	Ms. N. Boitsun (Ukraine)		
	Ms. B. McKee (United States)		

Expert Group on Resource Classification

Chair:	Mr. M. Lynch-Bell (United Kingdom)	2nd session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.3/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. I. Lambert (Australia)	6–8 April 2011	
	Mr. D. Elliott (Canada)		
	Mr. F. Camisani-Calzolari (CRIRSCO)	3rd session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.3/2012/2
	Mr. F. Birol (IEA)	2–4 May 2012	
	Ms. K. Ask (Norway)		
	Mr. K.-R. Knudsen (Norway)		
	Mr. Y. Podturkin (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. T. Smith (SPEE)		
	Mr. J. Tenzer (SPE)		
	Ms. M. Ersoy (Turkey)		
	Mr. D. MacDonald (United Kingdom)		
	Mr. J. Ross (United Kingdom)		
	Mr. T. Klett (United States)		

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane

Chair:	Mr. R. Pilcher (United States)	7th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.4/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. R. Mader (Germany)	11 October 2011	
	Mr. J. Skiba (Poland)	Krakow (Poland)	
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. Y. Bobrov (Ukraine)		
	Mr. I. Yashchenko (Ukraine)		
	Mr. D. Creedy (United Kingdom)		
	Mr. C. Davies (United Kingdom)		
	Ms. P. Franklin (United States)		

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Coal and Other Fossil Fuels

Chair:	Mr. B. Terzic (United States)	7th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.5/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. V. Budinsky (Czech Republic)	12 May 2011	
	Mr. L. Kurczabinski (Poland)		
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. H. Cetin (Turkey)		
	Mr. B. Gryadushchyy (Ukraine)		
Chair:	Mr. B. Terzic (United States)	8th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.5/2011/5
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. V. Budinsky (Czech Republic)	14–15 November 2011	
	Mr. L. Kurczabinski (Poland)		
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. H. Cetin (Turkey)		
	Mr. B. Gryadushchyy (Ukraine)		

Working Party on Gas

Chair:	Mr. A. Karasevic (Russian Federation)	22nd session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.3/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. G.-H. Joffre (France)	24–25 January 2012	
	Mr. T. Korosi (Hungary)		
	Mr. G. Radu (Romania)	23rd session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.3/2013/2
	Mr. F. de la Flor Garcia (Spain)	22–23 January 2013	

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Supply and Use of Gas

Chair:	Mr. T. Korosi (Hungary)	13th session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.3/GE.5/2013/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Zedelj (Croatia)	24 January 2013	
	Mr. J. Filippi (Czech Republic)		
	Mr. A. Zorya (Russian Federation)		

Steering Committee of the Energy Efficiency 21 Project

Chair:	Mr. M. Hopkins (United Nations Foundation)	22nd session 21 April 2011	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. Z. Genchev (Bulgaria)		
	Ms. M. Presutto (Italy)	23rd session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/2012/2
	Mr. T. Ivanov (Russian Federation)	25 April 2012	

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation

Chair:	Mr. S. Surnin (Ukraine)	17th session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/GE.1/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. T. Pospelova (Belarus)	19–20 April 2011	
	Mr. Z. Genchev (Bulgaria)		
Chair:	Mr. E. Nadezhdin (Russian Federation)	18th session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/GE.1/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. T. Pospelova (Belarus)	26–27 April 2012	
	Mr. Z. Genchev (Bulgaria)		

Group of Experts on Global Energy Efficiency 21

Chair:	Mr. D. Le Masne (France)	2nd session 18 April 2011	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/GE.2/2011/2
Chair:	Mr. R. Tromop (IEA)	3rd session	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/GE.1/2012/2
Vice-Chair:	Mr. T. Bocar Tall (Togo)	24 April 2012	
		4th session 4–5 October 2012	ECE/ENERGY/WP.4/GE.2/2012/5

Timber Committee

Chair:	Ms. L. Langner (United States)	69th session	ECE/TIM/2011/20
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. H. Granholm (Finland)	10–14 October 2011	
	Mr. B. Glavonjić (Serbia)		
		70th session	ECE/TIM/2012/14
		16–19 October 2012	

Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics

Chair:	Mr. A. Mariano (Italy)	34th session	ECE/TIM/EFC/WP.2/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. M. Valgepea (Estonia)	27–29 March 2012	
	Ms. E. Maki-Simola (Finland)		

Committee on Housing and Land Management

Chair:	Mr. W. Förster (Austria)	72nd session	ECE/HBP/167
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. D. Andoni (Albania)	3–4 October 2011	
	Mr. A. Khanlarov (Azerbaijan)		
	Ms. D. Grabmüllerova (Czech Republic)		
	Mr. D. Pahič (Croatia)		
	Ms. N. Jokhadze (Georgia)		
	Ms. E. Bejenaru (Republic of Moldova)		
	Ms. S. Ristic (Serbia)		
	Ms. E. Szolgayova (Slovakia)		
	Mr. E. Hauri (Switzerland)		
Chair:	Mr. W. Förster (Austria)	73rd session	ECE/HBP/170
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. D. Andoni (Albania)	24–26 September 2012	
	Mr. A. Khanlarov (Azerbaijan)		
	Ms. D. Grabmüllerova (Czech Republic)		
	Mr. D. Pahič (Croatia)		
	Ms. L. Nielsen (Denmark)		
	Ms. E. Bejenaru (Republic of Moldova)		
	Mr. I. Ponomariov (Russian Federation)		
	Ms. S. Ristic (Serbia)		
	Ms. E. Szolgayova (Slovakia)		
	Mr. L. Roth (Sweden)		
	Mr. E. Hauri (Switzerland)		

Working Party on Land Administration

Chair:	Mr. D. Pahič (Croatia)	7th session	ECE/HBP/WP.7/2011/8
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. R. Kugler (Austria)	30 June-1 July 2011	
	Mr. S. Shavrov (Belarus)		
	Mr. V. Suchanek (Czech Republic)		
	Ms. P. Hojgaard (Denmark)		
	Ms. E. Meskhidze (Georgia)		
	Ms. C. Potsiou (Greece)		
	Mr. M. Selleri (Italy)		
	Mr. B. Lauri (Sweden)		
	Mr. M. Khabirov (Tajikistan)		

	Mr. J. Atkey (United Kingdom)		
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. D. Pahič (Croatia) Mr. R. Kugler (Austria) Mr. E. Khanalibayli (Azerbaijan) Ms P. Hojgaard (Denmark) Ms. E. Meskhidze (Georgia) Ms. C. Potsiou (Greece) Mr. M. Selleri (Italy) Mr. B. Lauri (Sweden) Mr. M. Khabirov (Tajikistan) Mr. R. Wouters (Netherlands) Ms. J. Barry (United Kingdom)	8th session 18 March 2013	ECE/HBP/WP.7/2013/6
Working Group on a Possible Legally Binding Instrument on Affordable, Healthy and Ecological Housing in the UNECE Region			
Chair:	Mr. W. Förster (Austria)	1st meeting 11–12 April 2011	ECE/HBP/AC.1/2011/2
		2nd meeting 5–6 July 2011	ECE/HBP/AC.1/2011/4
Working Group on a Possible Framework on Sustainable Housing in the UNECE Region			
Chair:	Mr. W. Förster (Austria)	3rd meeting	ECE/HBP/AC.1/2012/2 3 April 2012

Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration

Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. M. Pietarinen (Finland) Mr. A. Popov (Belarus) Mr. S. Zecchini (Italy) Mr. K. Easter (United States)	6th session 30 November-1 July 2011	ECE/CECI/2011/2
		7th session 5–7 December 2012	ECE/CECI/2012/2
Team of Specialists on Intellectual Property			
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. J.-C. Badoux (Switzerland) Ms. N. Zolotykh (Russian Federation) Mr. J. Anderson (United Kingdom)	5th session 7–8 July 2011	ECE/CECI/IP/2011/2
		6th session 21–22 June 2012	ECE/CECI/IP/2012/2
Team of Specialists on Public-Private Partnerships			
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. J. van Schoonhoven (Netherlands) Mr. K. Vrana (Croatia) Mr. B. Mueller (Germany)	3rd session 18–19 April 2011	ECE/CECI/PPP/2011/2

	Mr. K. Tilebaldinov (Kazakhstan) Mr. L. McKenna (United Kingdom)		
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. K. Tilebaldinov (Kazakhstan) Mr. B. Pandji Indra (Indonesia) Mr. S. Tabuchi (Japan) Mr. Z. Abiyessov (Kazakhstan) Mr. J.-H. Kim (Republic of Korea)	4th session 24 February 2012	ECE/CECI/PPP/2012/2
Chairs: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. A. Smith (United States) Mr. L. McKenna (United Kingdom) Mr. H. Salikhov (Russian Federation) Mr. M. Romoff (Canada) Mr. A. Kesli (Turkey)	5th session 5–6 February 2013	ECE/CECI/PPP/2013/2
Team of Specialists on Innovation and Competitiveness Policies			
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. K. Gulda (Poland) Ms. A. Pappa (Greece) Mr. G. Marklund (Sweden) Mr. D. Foray (Switzerland) Ms. L. Musina (Ukraine) Mr. A. Link (United States)	4th session 12–13 May 2011	ECE/CECI/ICP/2011/2
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Ms. L. Musina (Ukraine) Mr. I. Bortnik (Russian Federation) Mr. C. Wessner (United States)	5th session 12–13 April 2012	ECE/CECI/ICP/2012/2

D. Conventions administered by the ECE secretariat

Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. M. Williams (United Kingdom) Mr. P. Meulepas (Belgium) Ms. S. Vidič (Croatia)	29th session 12–16 December 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/109
	Mr. T. Spranger (Germany) Ms. S. Vasiliev (Russian Federation) Mr. R. Ballaman (Switzerland)	30th session 30 April-4 May 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/111
	Mr. P. Grennfelt (Sweden) Mr. F. San Martini (United States)	31st session 11–13 December 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/113
Implementation Committee			
Chair:	Mr. P. Meulepas (Belgium)	27th session 16–18 May 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/2011/2
		28th session 7–9 September 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/2011/2

		29th session 18–20 April 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/2011/16
		30th session 5–7 September 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/2011/16

Steering Body to the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)

Chair:	Ms. S. Vidič (Croatia)	35th session 5–7 September 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. S. Kleanthous (Cyprus) Mr. J. Macoun (Czech Republic) Mr. Y. Viisanen (Finland) Mr. P. Ruyssenaars (Netherlands) Mr. X. Querol (Spain) Mr. P. Grennfelt (Sweden)	36th session 17–19 September 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2012/2

Working Group on Effects

Chair:	Mr. P. Grennfelt (Sweden)	30th session 27–29 September 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. C. Nagl (Austria) Ms. R. Wu (Canada) Ms. S. Vidič (Croatia) Mr. J. Bak (Denmark) Ms. G. Schuetze (Germany) Ms. I. Rabago (Spain)	31st session 20–21 September 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2012/2

Working Group on Strategies and Review

Chair:	Mr. R. Ballaman (Switzerland)	48th session 11–15 April 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/104
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Pilipczuk (Belarus) Mr. I. Angelov (Bulgaria) Ms. J. Kerr (Canada) Ms. A. Engleryd (Sweden)	49th session 12–16 September 2011	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/106
		50th session 10–14 September 2012	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/108

Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

Legal Board		9th meeting 1–2 September 2011	ECE/MP.WAT/AC.4/2011/5
Chair:	Mr. A. Tanzi (Italy)	10th meeting 31 January-1 February 2012	ECE/MP.WAT/AC.4/2012/2
Vice-Chair:	Mr. A. Kolliopoulos (Greece)		

Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management

Chair:	Ms. H. Jekel (Germany)	6th meeting 4–5 May 2011	ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2011/2

		Joint Meeting 7th meeting 3–4 July 2012	ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2012/2
Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment			
Chair:	Ms. L. Kauppi (Finland)	12th meeting 2–4 May 2011	ECE/MP.WAT/WG.2/2011/2
Meeting of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes			
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Ms. S. Vermont (Switzerland) Mr. H. Liiv (Estonia) Mr. M. Cozzone (Italy)	6th session 28–30 November 2012	ECE/MP.WAT/37
Protocol on Water and Health			
Compliance Committee			
Chair:	Mr. V. Koester (Denmark)	7th meeting 3 November 2011	ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2011/4 EUR/DHP1003944/4.2/2011/4
		8th meeting 10 October 2012	ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2012/2 EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2012/3
Working Group on Water and Health			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. K. Tvietan (Norway) Mr. T. Kistemann (Germany)	4th session 1–2 November 2011	ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2011/2 EUR/DHP1003944/4.2/2011/6
		5th session 11–12 October 2012	ECE/MP.WH.WG.1/2012/2 EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2012/4
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment			
Meeting of the Parties to the Convention and Meeting of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Strategic Environment and Assessment			
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. A. Vesic (Serbia) Mr. R. Baduni (Albania) Mr. N. Tchakhnakia (Georgia) Mr. M. Sauer (Germany) Ms. E. Baron (Netherlands) Mr. J. Brun (Norway) Mrs. D. Pineta (Romania)	5th and 1st meetings 20–23 June 2011	ECE/MP.EIA/15 ECE/MP.EIA/SEA/2

Working Group on Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment			
Chair:	Mr. P. Otawski (Poland)	1st meeting	ECE/MP.EIA/WG.2/2012/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. R. Revoldiene (Lithuania)	24–26 April 2012	
	Mr. V. Buchko (Ukraine)		
	Mr. G. Kremlis (European Commission)		
Implementation Committee			
Chair:	Mr. M. Sauer (Germany)	21st session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2011/4
Vice-Chair:	Ms. V. Kolar Planinšic (Slovenia)	20 June 2011	
Chair:	Ms. V. Kolar-Planinšic (Slovenia)	22nd session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2011/6
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. F. Zaharia (Romania)	5–7 September 2011	
	Ms. L. A. Hernando (Spain)		
		23rd session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2011/8
		5–7 December 2011	
		24th session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2012/2
		20–23 March 2012	
		25th session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2012/4
		11–13 September 2012	
		26th session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2012/6
		26–28 November 2012	
		27th session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2013/2
		12–14 March 2013	

Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents

Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents			
Chair:	Mr. C. Dijkens (Netherlands)	7th meeting	ECE/CP.TEIA/24
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. G. Hem (Norway)	14–16 November 2012	
	Ms. J. Karba (Slovenia)	Stockholm	
Working Group on Implementation			--
Chair:	Mr. S. Ashcroft (United Kingdom)	14th meeting	
		20–21 January 2011	
		15th meeting	
		30 June 2011	--
		16th meeting	
		10–11 November 2011	--
		17th meeting	
		29 February-1 March 2012	--

		18th meeting 29–30 March 2012	–
		19th meeting 29–30 January 2013	–

Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision–making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters			
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. J. Dusik (Czech Republic) Ms. M. Istasse (Belgium)	4th session 29 June -1 July 2011 Chisinau	ECE/MP.PP/2011/2& Add.1 ECE/MP.PP/2011/2/Add. 1 ECE/MP.PP/2011/2/Add.2 ECE/MP.PP/2011/2/Add.3
Working Group of the Parties to the Convention			–
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. J. Dusik (Czech Republic) Ms. M. Istasse (Belgium)	14th meeting 27–28 June 2011 Chisinau	
Chair: **Vice-Chairs:**	Mr. J. Peters (Netherlands) Mr. I. Narkevitch (Belarus) Ms. L. Dall'Ora (Italy)	15th meeting 3–5 September 2012	ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2012/2
Compliance Committee under the Aarhus Convention			ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2011/4
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. V. Koester (Denmark) Ms. S. Kravchenko (Ukraine)	32nd meeting 11–14 April 2011	
		33rd meeting 27–28 June 2011	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2011/6
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. J. Ebbesson (Sweden) Ms. S. Kravchenko (Ukraine)	34th meeting 20–23 September 2011	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2011/8
		35th meeting 13–16 December 2011	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2011/10
Chair: **Vice-Chair:**	Mr. J. Ebbesson (Sweden) Mr. A. Kodjabashev (Bulgaria)	36th meeting 27–30 March 2012	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2012/2
		37th meeting 26–29 June 2012	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2012/5
		38th meeting 25–28 September 2012	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2012/8

		39th meeting 11–14 December 2012	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2012/10
		40th meeting 25–28 March 2013	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2013/2

Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Aarhus Convention

Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

Chair:	Mr. M. Amand (Belgium)	1st meeting	ECE/MP.PRTR/WG.1/2011/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. L. Petter Bingh (Norway) Mr. N. Obe (United Kingdom)	28–29 November 2011	
		2nd meeting 20–21 November 2012	ECE/MP.PRTR/WG.1/2012/2

E. Meetings of other bodies serviced by the ECE secretariat

"Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conferences

Chair:	Mr. N. Ashim (Kazakhstan)	7th Ministerial Conference	ECE/ASTANA.CONF/2011/2
Chairs of thematic sessions:	Mr. R. Bultrikov (Kazakhstan) Mr. L. Borbély (Romania) Mr. B. Oberle (Switzerland)	21–23 September 2011	ECE/ASTANA.CONF/2011/2/Add.1 ECE/ASTANA.CONF/2011/2/Add.2

ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Chair:	Mr. J. Hart (United Kingdom)	39th session	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/78
Vice-Chair:	Mr. C. Pfauvadel (France)	20–24 June 2011	
		40th session 28 November- 7 December 2011	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/80
		41st session 25 June-4 July 2012	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/82 ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/82/Add.1
		42nd session 3–12 December 2012	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/84

ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Chair:	Ms. K. Headrick (Canada)	21st session	ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/42
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. T. Gebel (Germany) Ms. E. Snyman (South Africa)	27–29 June 2011	
		22nd session 7–9 December 2011	ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/44

		23rd session 4–6 July 2012	ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/46
		24th session 12–14 December 2012	ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/48 ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/48/Add.1

ECOSOC Committee of Experts on the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Chair:	Ms. K. Headrick (Canada)	6th session 14 December 2012	ST/SG/AC.10/40 ST/SG/AC.10/40/Add.1 ST/SG/AC.10/40/Add.2 ST/SG/AC.10/40/Add.3
Vice-Chair:	Mr. J. Hart (United Kingdom)		

Expert Group on Environmental Performance Review

Chairs:	Mr. H. Liiv (Estonia) Mr. A. Oudeman (Netherlands)	20th session Geneva, 4–5 May 2011	
Vice-Chair:	Ms. V. Grigorova (Bulgaria)		
Chair:	Mr. H. Liiv (Estonia)	21st session 13–15 March 2012 Ashgabat	
Vice-Chair:	Ms. M. Rohn-Brossard (Switzerland)		
		22nd session 3–5 April 2012	